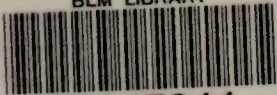
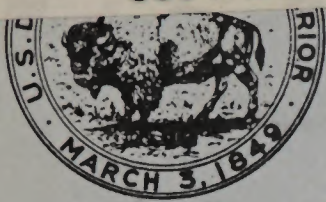


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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Over the past several years many reports have been prepared describing the superb recreation and natural qualities of the Spring Mountain range west of Las Vegas, Nevada. Though varied in scope, all reports significantly point out that a portion of this area, unusual in geologic formations and abounding in ancient archeological findings, should be preserved for recreational purposes.

Known locally as the Red Rocks, the area provides a myriad of recreational and cultural opportunities in its virtually undeveloped condition. With proper planning and development the area can provide a recreational experience to be found in no other place.

Ninety-seven percent of the land area in the Spring Mountain range is under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. Under provision of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-607), the Bureau of Land Management is directed to classify all lands under their administration to adequately justify their disposal or retention for interim management. To fulfill this responsibility, it is essential that the Bureau study and evaluate all lands under their administration to determine the appropriate land tenure arrangements. An analysis of the Spring Mountain Planning Unit has pointed up the splendid recreational qualities of the Red Rock area. The analysis further indicates that the Red Rock area because of its unique features, size and location would qualify as a "National Recreation Area."

At the time of this writing the natural and cultural features of the area are in jeopardy of being destroyed or lost to public enjoyment. Encroachments, non-conforming uses, over-use, and a lack of basic sanitation and protection facilities all endanger its present and future recreational potential.

This report strives to provide factual data necessary to effectively evaluate the recreational potential of the area and upon which sound decisions may be made concerning the future management of this high valued and unique resource.

See Appendix B - Maps #1 and #2.



RED ROCK AREA



OAK SPRING CANYON

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. THE FINDINGS

Several major conclusions were reached during the course of the investigation and evaluation of the Red Rock area. They are as follows:

1. The Red Rock area appears to fully meet the criteria of a national recreation area as prescribed by the RECREATION ADVISORY COUNCIL'S Circular #1, which governs the selection, establishment, and administration of national recreation areas.
2. The Red Rock area has the physical land attributes essential for the recreational development necessary to satisfy the present and expected use.
3. None of the governmental agencies concerned (BLM, Clark County, Nevada State Park System) can properly develop the Red Rock area at present funding levels. Fund increases for these agencies to accomplish the required development do not appear promising at this time. The possibilities of a cooperative development effort by the agencies concerned has been explored but appears to be an awkward arrangement in view of other means available.
4. Although there are large acreages of land in southern Nevada available for outdoor recreation, these do not effectively meet the needs of the majority of the people at this time owing to inadequate access roads and facilities.
5. The proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is situated within 15 miles of Nevada's fastest growing city, Las Vegas, within 280 miles of one of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, Los Angeles, and within 300 miles of Phoenix. Outdoor recreation opportunities are urgently needed near these expanding metropolitan areas. Also, it should be noted that Nevada is presently the fastest growing state (population percentage increase) in the entire nation.

6. A review of the many publications, plans, and reports that have been prepared on the Red Rock area all disclose that outstanding recreational potentials are present, and that immediate action is essential to preserve its natural and cultural features for the use of future Americans.
7. The public domain lands adjoining the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA are also administered by the Bureau of Land Management and complement the use and establishment of a Federal recreation area.
8. The land and vegetative resources within the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA are considered to be extremely fragile. The desert character of the area restricts rapid healing of disturbed lands or revegetation when plant life is destroyed or removed. Protection and conservation measures are needed now.
9. The possibility of nonconforming uses within the boundaries of the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA would materially reduce or eliminate the scenic preservation of this area. A rifle range, air strip, dude ranch, and golf course are being considered for development by private individuals. Also, several of the private inholdings are presently for sale and could be subdivided for residential and/or commercial development.
10. Present use is considered to be excessive for the degree of facility development in the area. Littering in the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is becoming offensive. Trash, garbage, car bodies, etc., are scattered throughout the area and destroy the natural desert beauty. Irreplaceable Indian petroglyphs are being removed or desecrated by the public. Vegetation is also being removed for transplanting in the urban areas. Common use trails and roads are digging deep tracks into the desert floor, further adversely affecting the aesthetics of the area.
11. An expenditure of about 1½ million dollars is needed to effect initial development of the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. Operating and maintenance costs will approximate \$50,000 the first year, and will thereafter increase annually to a level of about \$150,000 by the

5th year. While acquisition of title to all private lands in the area (2,560 acres) is desirable and would cost perhaps 6 million dollars, this expenditure could be substantially reduced through land exchanges and acquisition of scenic easements.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Red Rock area be appropriately designated as a NATIONAL RECREATION AREA by an act of Congress, and that the Bureau of Land Management have responsibility for its administration.
2. The proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA should be composed of not more than 85,000 acres or less than 70,000 acres of land within the Spring Mountain Planning Unit.
3. The approximately 1,320 acres of private in-holdings in the proposed area are suited to development of recreation facilities and should be acquired by the Federal Government before values increase. Such acquisition would not only enhance the project but would preclude the institution of nonconforming uses. Title to, or scenic easements through private lands (1,240 acres) at the northeast entrance to the area should also be acquired by the United States.
4. The Bureau of Land Management should take immediate action to withdraw the lands for recreational purposes precluding their disposition under the public land and mineral laws.
5. Initial facility development of the NATIONAL RECREATION AREA should include an interpretive center, a scenic road and trail system, camp sites, picnic sites, an interpretive sign program and other "people oriented" recreation facilities.
6. Until action can be taken on the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA an interim action program must be carried out. At a minimum, the Bureau of Land Management should:

- a. Initiate area based surveys and studies to provide detailed insight into the current and future recreation demands on the area. This should include preference surveys, participation rate studies and origin and destination studies.
- b. Prepare a detailed master plan of development including appropriate site and construction plans.
- c. Coordinate with the State on intensive archeological investigation to identify and protect those areas not previously inventoried.
- d. Intensify land exchange negotiations to insure acquisition of valuable inholdings.
- e. Conduct an information and education program in the Las Vegas area to acquaint the public of the need for preservation and conservation of this unique area.
- f. Initiate a program of interpretation and signing to assure recreation uses will be in accord with the objectives of a NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.
- g. Intensify protection efforts in the area to prevent wanton littering, fires, destruction of natural and archeological features, and other significant resources.
- h. Maintain constant contact, cooperation and coordination with appropriate Federal, State, local governments, and various interest groups that common goals for area preservation and development may be pursued.
- i. Continue the Bureau's current program of development and restoration, as normal or supplemental appropriations may allow. Additional access roads, development of water resources and revegetation of removed or destroyed plant life is most critical.
- j. Water resource studies should be undertaken in order to determine the availability of water for recreation purposes.

CHAPTER III

AUTHORITIES

AUTHORITIES

Existing Federal recreation policies and laws have been used as guides in preparing this report. The key guides are found in the policy circulars of the President's Recreation Advisory Council, reports of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the Classification and Multiple Use Act (P.L. 88-607).

The following paragraphs are pertinent excerpts from these documents.

A. RECREATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

Circular No. 2 entitled "General Policy Guidelines for Outdoor Recreation" outlines the Federal roles and responsibilities for meeting outdoor recreation needs.

The following Advisory Council recommendations appear to be applicable to the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA:

"To manage Federally owned land and water resources for the broadest recreation use to the extent consistent with other uses of similar importance or priority." (Page 4)

"To acquire and provide suitable management for land and water that represents an appropriate balance between unique areas without respect to location and areas near population centers. These should include scenic areas, natural wonders, wilderness areas, wild rivers, historic sites, wildlife refuges, wetlands, parks, parkways, scenic roads, shorelines, and National Recreation Areas." (Page 5)

The preamble of Circular No. 1 entitled "Federal Executive Branch Policy Governing the Selection, Establishment, and Administration of National Recreation Areas," states that "Greater efforts must be made by Federal, State, local governmental and private interests to fulfill adequately the steeply mounting outdoor recreation demands of the people."

"Present Federal programs should be augmented by a system of National Recreation Areas made up of a limited number of areas where the recreation demand is not being met through other programs."

B. OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is charged with the responsibility for preparation of a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan by 1968. Until the plan is completed Federal recreation planners are guided by the findings and recommendations of the reports of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission released in 1962. These reports have furnished guidelines to the Bureau of Land Management in formulating recreation development and management policies for the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

The establishment of a Red Rock National Recreation Area appears consistent with the following statement from the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's report:

"The Federal Government should preserve scenic areas, national wonders, primitive areas, and historic sites of national significance and manage Federal lands for the broadest possible recreation benefit consistent with other essential uses."

C. CLASSIFICATION AND MULTIPLE USE ACT

Under the provisions the Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964 (Public Law 88-607) the Bureau of Land Management is directed to classify lands under their administration in order to provide for their disposal or interim management. The Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall issue regulations containing criteria for determining which public lands administered by him through the Bureau of Land Management shall be disposed of, or retained in Federal ownership for their multiple use values.

In Part 2410.1-2 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations specific classification criteria are provided for lands that are to be retained by the Bureau of Land Management for multiple use management. ". . . such classification must do one or more of the following:

(a) Assist in effective and economical administration of the public lands in furtherance of the several objectives of such administration as expressed in the various public land laws.

(b) Further the objectives of Federal natural resource legislation directed, among other things towards:

(2) Provision or preservation of adequate areas of public hunting and fishing grounds and public access thereto, and maintenance of habitat and food supplies for the fish and wildlife dependent upon the public lands and maintained under Federal and State programs, such as section 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315h) and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661-666c) . . .

(5) Provision of needed recreation, conservation, and scenic areas and open space (42 U.S.C. 1500-1500e) and assurance of adequate outdoor recreation resources for present and future generations of Americans (16 U.S.C. 460:1 et seq.)

(c) Preservation of public values that would be lost if the land passed from Federal ownership (43 U.S.C. 1411-1418) such as where

(1) The lands are needed to protect or enhance established Federal programs, by such means as provision of buffer zones, control of access, maintenance of water supplies, reduction and prevention of water pollution, exclusion of non-conforming inholdings, maintenance of efficient management areas, provision of research areas, and maintenance of military areas or sites for other government activities.

(2) The lands should be retained in Federal ownership pending enactment of Federal legislation, which would affect them.

(3) The lands should be retained in Federal ownership pending their acquisition by a State or local government.

(4) The lands are best suited for multiple use management and require management for a mixture of uses in order to best benefit the general public and such management could not be achieved if the lands were in private ownership.

(5) The lands contain scientific, scenic, historic, or wilderness values which would be lost to the general public if they were transferred out of Federal ownership.

(6) Transfer of the lands would be inconsistent with national objectives for the preservation of natural beauty of the country and the proper utilization of open space."

CHAPTER IV
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RED ROCK AREA
AND ITS ENVIRONS

CHAPTER 12
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RED SOIL AREA
AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. LOCATION AND ACCESS

Red Rock Canyon is located at the base of the Spring Mountains approximately 15 miles west of Las Vegas, Nevada. The approximate center of the area is 115° 31' latitude, 36° 5' longitude. (See Appendix B, Maps #1).

The area is approximately 25 miles due east of the California-Nevada border. Los Angeles lies 280 miles to the southwest. The proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA embraces approximately 70,000 acres. The specific area is within and is an integral part of the larger BLM Spring Mountain Planning Unit which runs the extent of the Spring Mountain Range. The total area administered by BLM in this planning unit is approximately 651,550 acres.

The proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is bounded on the north by the La Madre Mountains, on east by Blue Diamond Hill, on the south by Potosi Mountain and on the west by the east rim of Lovell Canyon.

The elongated area is nearly bisected by a jagged escarpment of sandstone bluffs. These bluffs dominate the natural beauty of the area and from their cleavages willow-edged springs run to the valley.

The better access roads into the area are from the East and South. These include the Charleston Boulevard, running from Las Vegas; the southwest route via State Highway 16; and the Blue Diamond Loop.

Access from the west is via the Red Rock Canyon Road, out of Lovell Wash, and over the Red Rock Summit. (See Appendix B, Maps #1 and #2).

2. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA lies astraddle the middle segment of the Spring Mountain Range of Southwest Nevada.

The main topographic feature of the area is the Sandstone Bluffs escarpment running in a North-South direction. The wall, which rises as much as 2,000 feet, consists of Aztec sandstone. The red coloration of the sandstone is due to removal of

iron oxide by weathering. Deep canyons have been formed by the action of wind and water against the face of the escarpment. This eroding action has resulted in several breaks in the sandstone wall exposing springs which flow eastward. Streams from the springs have carved deep ravines into the alluvial plain of the broad valley.

From the top of the cliffs, which crown the escarpment, the ground slopes westward into Lovell Wash, a major drainage of Charleston Peak.

The valley floor is gently rolling while the land from the top of the escarpment westward is considerably rougher and mountainous.

The proposed recreation area is typified by large stratified rock outcroppings of red and buff sandstone. Limestone and shale formations are also common throughout the area. Weathering has caused a variety of streaked colorations and varied interesting shapes and forms. The major geologic periods beginning with the Cambrian and concluding with the Quaternary are represented in the rock strata. Portions of the exposed strata have been estimated to be 500 million years old.

The history of the development of the Red Rock area can be well told. Fossils, faults, and various upheavals tell geologists an imaginative story.

3. SOILS

The soils within the area generally contain the characteristics typical of the southwest desert terrain: Low organic matter, low soil nutrients, high pH, shallow depth, and rapid permeability. These soils are not well developed as the A and B horizons associated with soils in other regions of the United States, and usually, these horizons are barely recognizable. Caliche, or marl occurs in the valleys limiting the soil depth from a few inches to a few feet. Generally, all soil found in these valleys have high concentrations of soluble salts or carbonates and bicarbonates of sodium. The only occurrence of soils being reclaimed for agriculture is at the Spring Mountain Ranch near Blue Diamond.

4. CLIMATE

The climate of this area is characterized by clear skies, sunshine, extremely low humidity, summers with very hot days (100° F+) and comparatively cool nights (70° F.), and unusually mild winters with daytime temperatures in the 60's. The limited rainfall of the valleys averages 4 to 5 inches annually and is insufficient to produce agricultural crops without irrigation. The heaviest amounts of moisture occur in the winter months, but result in little runoff. In the summer flash-flooding occurs, but this is a very rare phenomenon. Light snow may fall on the valley floor, but melts quickly. Snow may stay 3 or 4 months in the higher elevations. Owing to the elevational differences in the Red Rock area a diversity of climatic conditions is encountered. In summer months the higher elevations afford considerable relief from the high daytime temperatures in the valley. Nighttime temperatures are cool even in the valleys due to the typical high diurnal range encountered in desert areas. The climate is ideally suited to recreational development. Recreational activities can be pursued throughout the year.

5. WATER

The proposed area is bisected by the Sandstone Bluffs segment of the Spring Mountains. This barrier also divides the area into two main drainage systems. To the west water runs into the South Great Basin drainage system. All water running eastward drains into the Lower Colorado River drainage system.

The Red Rock area is devoid of lakes, rivers or large streams, although a few small ponds exist in the higher elevations. Springs and seeps also occur throughout the area. Many of these moist areas are shaded from the cliffs or trees and attract recreationists from the warm, dry, valley.

Cursory studies by the U. S. Geological Survey in the area have not indicated an abundance of groundwater. However, presently it is felt there is sufficient groundwater to provide adequate supplies for recreation developments.

Presently the Spring Mountain Ranch owned by Mrs. Krupp holds the right to almost all developed surface waters in the area.

6. VEGETATION

Vegetation consists of cactus, yucca, Joshua trees, mesquite, sage, creosote bush, black and bitter brush, desert salt brush, agave, wheat grasses, grama grasses, and needle grasses. Cliffrose, cottonwood, ash, oak, and willow are found near springs and moist, shady draws. Following early spring rains, the valley floor is covered with myriads of flowers. Ranunculus, Indian paintbrush, verbenas, asters, prickly poppy, zinnias and even lupines bloom in profusion. The upper elevations are predominately pinon-juniper woodland. In higher, moist draws, Texas redbud, ponderosa pine, service berry, and oaks are found as water permits.

The unique nature of the Red Rocks and the Spring Mountains as a biotic unity has long been recognized. It is isolated by a formidable barrier of deserts which prevents floristic and faunistic interchange between this area and others. The area is virtually an outdoor laboratory and hence offers much interpretive potential.

7. MINERALS

The mineral value of the Red Rock area is low at best. In the past many mineral claims have been located in the Red Rock area. Those located in the early 1900's for silver, lead and zinc have long since been abandoned. Those staked within the last 15 years have been for non-metallics such as sand and gravel. Current claim activity is limited to casual mining enthusiasts. No significant mineral exploration or production has taken place.

The only commercial activity in the vicinity is the Blue Diamond Gypsum Company which is a mining and milling operation immediately to the southeast of the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. The deposit involved has been well defined and its development will not adversely influence the recreational use of the area. Recently the BLM has been investigating mineral claims in the area. Most of these appear to be invalid and should not pose any special problem to their extinguishment.

8. WILDLIFE

The area is very unique for the many diversified species of wildlife which have found suitable habitat niches in an area far removed and isolated from their normal ranges. Within the area can be found populations of: Mule Deer, Desert (Nelson) Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Lion, Bobcat, Badger, Ground Squirrel, Wild Burro. Small mammals and game birds, include the chipmunk, cottontail and jackrabbit, wild turkey, Gambel's Quail, doves, as well as abundant species of song and non-game birds.

A recent wildlife count on adjacent lands to the north produced the following estimates.

Mule Deer	900
Elk	100
Antelope	25
Big Horn Sheep	150

There are no known native game fish within the area.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

At 18 sites in the Red Rock area there are petroglyphs, pictographs, mescal pits, campsites, and numerous rock shelters. Six of these known sites have yielded pottery and artifacts. The greatest number of petroglyphs and mescal pits occur in Brownstone Canyon. This heavy concentration suggests that this may have been the ceremonial center of the Hohokam, the Cochise Man and the Lost City People 10,000 years ago. Later Indian culture of the Patayans, Cerbats, Yuman, Walapai and the Paiutes has been identified by intrusive pottery dating back 2,000 years. Evidence points out that early people from the Flagstaff, Arizona area, and those of the Lower Colorado River and other Pueblويد types were frequent visitors. The heaviest Indian population in the Red Rock area seems to have occurred during the period A.D. 500 to 1100. Early men here doubtlessly knew the mammoth, camel, ground sloth, tapir, wide-horned bison and the fourhorned antelope which are known to have inhabited this area. Bones and hair of some of these have been found in caves inhabited by early man.

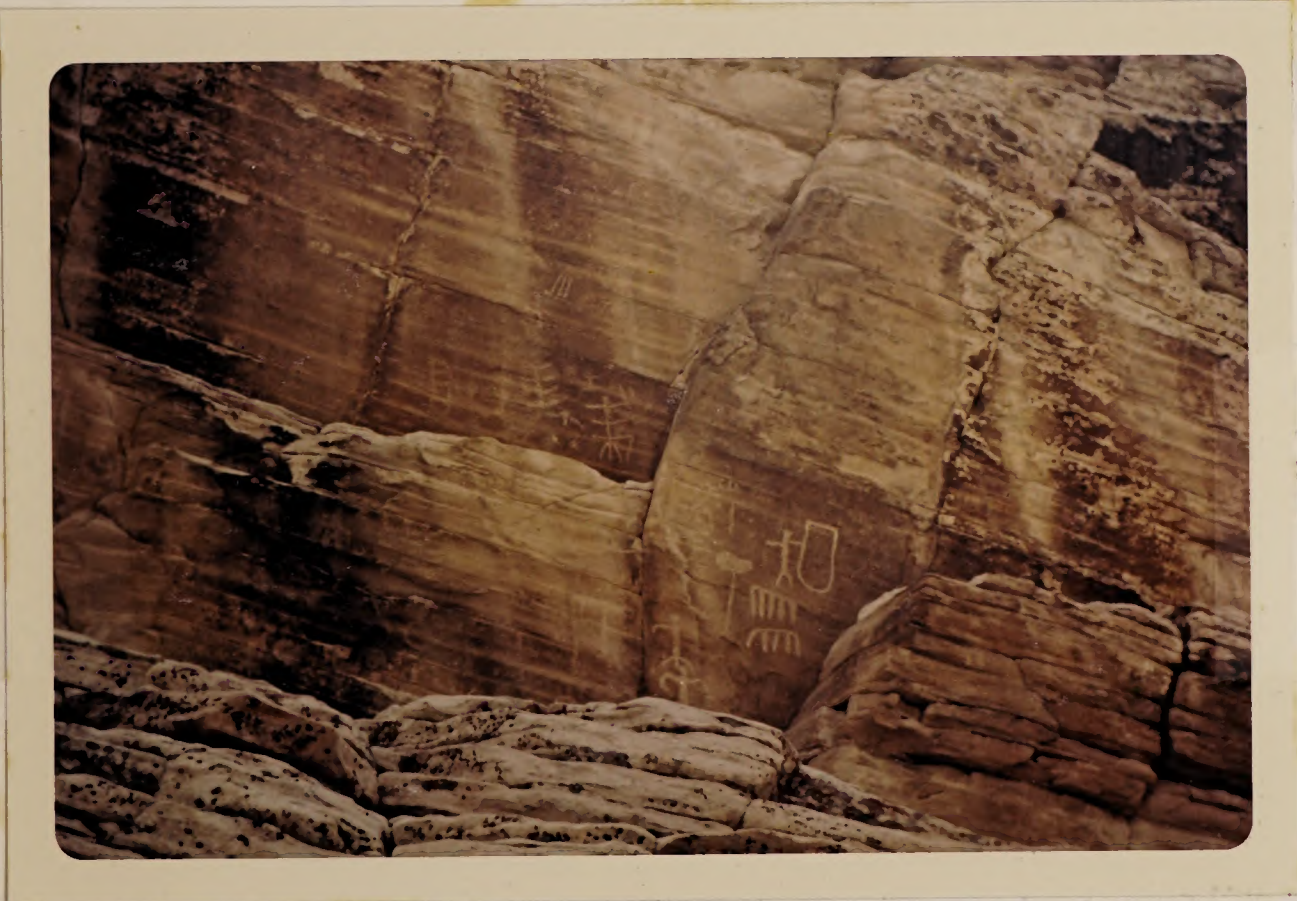
The white man's culture in the Red Rock area is indicated by old mine shacks at the end of the White Rock Spring road, numerous corrals of the early cattle days, and evidence of an old sandstone building block mine at Sandstone Quarry.



WOOD CANYON PETROGLYPHS



BROWNSTONE CANYON PICTOGRAPHS



BROWNSTONE RESERVOIR PETROGLYPHS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

1. POPULATION

Present population in the State of Nevada is estimated at 450,000 people. It is the fastest growing state in the nation on a percentage basis. In the past sixteen years the population growth of the Las Vegas Valley has been phenomenal. Historically, the rate of growth has exceeded ten percent annually since 1950.

Clark County in which the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is located is the fastest growing area in the state. A startling indication of this fantastic rate of growth is the nearly 100 percent increase from 1960 (127,016) to 1964 (240,000).

Projections of population for the period 1940-1990 made in the past by various engineering and economic consultants have all been conservative, and many projections for 1970 have already been surpassed. Clark County has increased as a percentage of the population of the State of Nevada from 15 percent in 1940 to over 60 percent in 1965.

Population increases of the county and major communities reduce to the following:

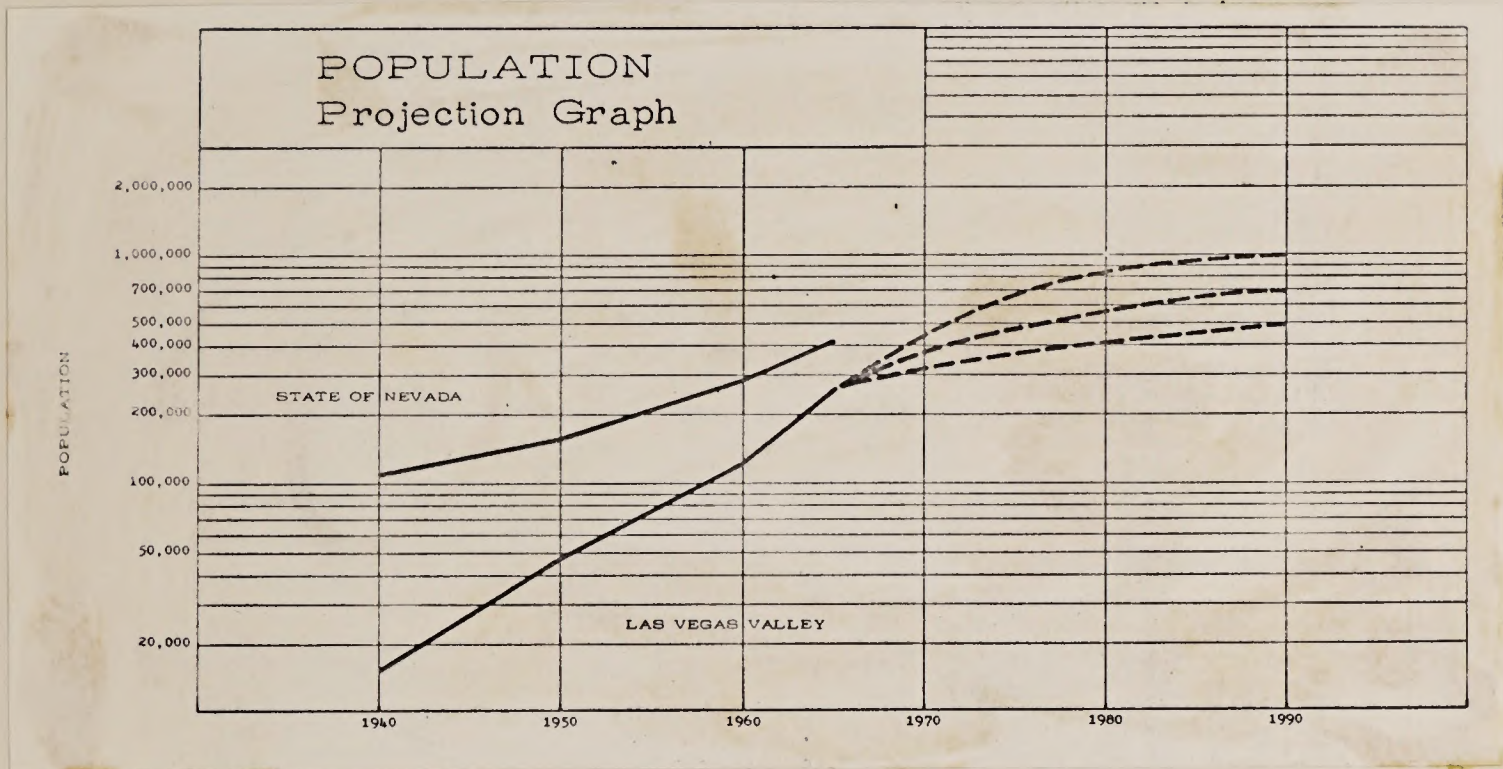
	<u>Population</u>		<u>Index of increase</u>
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1960 - 100</u>
City of Las Vegas	64,605	111,000	172
City of North Las Vegas	18,422	31,500	171
City of Henderson	12,525	18,000	144
City of Boulder	4,059	5,000	123
Remainder of County	27,405	74,500	272
TOTAL Clark County	127,016	240,000	189

The major increase has taken place in the Las Vegas Valley which includes the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson and the surrounding unincorporated area.

By 1980 the population of Clark County has been projected to 800,000 people, and to one million between 1990 and the year 2000. 1/

1/ Eisner-Stewart and Associates "Proposed General Plan, Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada 1966"

Resident population within the proposed recreation area is limited to a few ranches and also several cabins near Calico Canyon. Total resident population is probably less than 50 residents. The population growth translates itself directly into an increased demand for open space to be converted to urban uses.



TOP CURVE IS EISNER-STEWART PROJECTION. OTHER CURVES ARE EARLIER PROJECTIONS BY LOCAL PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS.

TABLE I
POPULATION ESTIMATES
STATE OF NEVADA
1900-1980

1900	42,335
1910	81,875
1920	77,407
1930	91,058
1940	110,247
1950	160,083
1960	285,278
1965	430,178
1970	575,088
1975	800,000
1980	1,000,000

Sources: 1900-1960, official U. S. Census;
1965-1980, unofficial census estimates.

TABLE II

POPULATION ESTIMATES
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
1910-1964

1910	3,321
1920	4,859
1930	8,532
1940	16,414
1950	48,289
1955	90,000
1960	127,016
1963	229,000
1964	240,000

Sources: 1910 - 1960, U. S. Census; 1963, estimate
by Director of Planning, Clark County;
1964, estimate by Dr. Gerhard N. Rostvold,
Consultant, Pomona College

2. EMPLOYMENT

The cause of population growth is directly related to the growth in basic economic activity and employment. It is therefore necessary to analyze, in some depth, the trends and factors that give rise to growth of the basic employment activities.

During the past two decades the level of employment in Clark County has expanded from 5,825 in 1940 to 83,850 in 1964. The underlying determinants of the growth in employment are expansion in tourist-recreation and defense related activities.

The service industries provided almost 44.0 percent of all employment in Clark County in 1964. Retail and wholesale trade accounted for 17.7 percent of employment. Federal, state and local units of government ranked third with 11.2 percent, followed by the construction industry which generated nearly 10.0 percent of the County's employment. Despite vigorous efforts in the past ten years to industrialize the economy of the valley area, manufacturing provided only 5.0 percent of total employment in 1964 as contrasted with 24.5 percent in the State of California. Generally speaking the industries providing the major portion of the employment in the study area do not require extensive areas of land for normal operations.

Tourist visitation and spending data give clear indications of why the service industries rank as the most important element in the employment base of the Las Vegas Valley. During 1963, the Lake Mead Recreation Area was visited by 3,349,565 persons, 564,594 of whom took the guided tour of Hoover Dam. Another 3,300,555 persons traveled the highways of the area, for a total of 6,650,120 persons.

During 1963, it is estimated that 11,834,635 persons visited the Las Vegas resort area, spending nearly \$335.0 million on tourist accommodations, food, liquor, gasoline, gambling, etc. The tourist activities of 1963 are contrasted with 1955 when 6.5 million tourists visited Las Vegas and spent \$160.0 million. Tourism has indeed been a dynamic growth force in the regional economy.

3. TRANSPORTATION

The Las Vegas area is served by seven major airlines, one railroad, four interstate bus lines, and three Federal highways.

McCarran Airport is the busiest airport in the nation for a city the size of Las Vegas. Flights leave daily direct to New York and Chicago. Connections are excellent to all major cities in the west. Figures indicate 1,700,000 airline passengers arrived in Las Vegas in 1965. 1/

Union Pacific Railroad runs their main line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. Las Vegas is served frequently as an intermediate stop. Train travel figures were not available for this report.

As mentioned, the Las Vegas area is connected to all points of the west via several arterial Federal Interstate and state highways. Interstate Highway 15 (U. S. 91-93) provides access from the metropolitan Los Angeles areas as well as other areas in California. It is approximately 280 miles to Los Angeles with driving time around four hours. All but a very small segment of this highway is four lane divided roadway. This highway also runs from Las Vegas across Nevada and Utah to Salt Lake City. Mileages to St. George and Salt Lake City are 141 and 451 miles respectively.

The northern portion of the state is served via U. S. Highway 95. This connects Las Vegas with Reno and the Pacific Northwest.

Southerly, U. S. Highway 95 follows the Colorado River to its terminus in Yuma, Arizona.

Arizona points can also be reached via U. S. Highway 93-466. Phoenix is about 300 miles distance, while Tucson is approximately 425 miles from Las Vegas. (See Appendix B, Map #1).

4. TOURISM

In recent years, upwards of 20 million people annually visit Nevada either to take advantage of the state's recreation opportunities or to cross Nevada enroute to other destinations, thus sustaining Nevada's major and most prosperous industry - tourism.

The Nevada State Highway Department's 1963 out-of-state visitor survey provides the most current tourism statistics. In 1963 17,246,000 out-of-staters came to or passed through Nevada. The following table shows the number of visitors to the Las Vegas area by mode of transportation:

1/ Las Vegas Reports, 1965.

<u>Motorists</u>	<u>Air Passengers</u>	<u>Bus Passengers</u>	<u>Train Passengers</u>	<u>Total</u>
3,956,735	714,870	185,000	40,000	4,896,605

In 1963 approximately 14,845,000 (86.17%) out-of-staters came to or passed through Nevada in passenger cars. Sixty percent of the motorists were from California. The Pacific and Mountain states combined represented 74 percent of the total visitors.

A 1964 survey of highway travel on Interstate Highway 15 between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, conducted by the Nevada State Highway Department in Las Vegas, shows the following statistics:

LAS VEGAS TO SALT LAKE

<u>Daily Average (Both Ways)</u>	<u>1964 Total</u>
3,511 (Out of State)	1,218,515
4,642 (Nevada)	1,694,330
<u>1,483 (Commercial)</u>	<u>541,295</u>
9,636 Total	3,517,140

LAS VEGAS TO LOS ANGELES

<u>Daily Average (Both Ways)</u>	<u>1964 Total</u>
5,224 (Out of State)	1,906,760
544 (Nevada)	198,560
<u>664 (Commercial)</u>	<u>235,060</u>
6,432 Total	2,347,680

These statistics show that more than 21 percent (3,125,000) of the Nevada's out-of-state motorists travel through Las Vegas on Interstate Highway 15.

General location map #1, Appendix B, delineates the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA in relation to the more prominent recreation features and population centers.

D. RECREATION DEMAND

The Nevada Highway Department - 1958 and 1963 - out of state visitor survey developed significant information relating to non-resident demand for outdoor recreation facilities. According to the 1963 survey 17,246,000 out-of-state visitors came to or passed through Nevada. Forty-eight percent or over 8 million persons came for recreation, sightseeing, or entertainment. Approximately 12% of the visitor (over 2 million) indicated they came to Nevada because of scenic attractions or for outdoor recreation. With an annual out-of-state tourist visitation of nearly 5 million to the Las Vegas area it may be assumed that 10 to 12% or over one half million tourists would be attracted to the Red Rock Recreation Area.

An attempt to evaluate the local demand for recreational facilities in the Las Vegas area was made in 1964 by the Provisional League of Women Voters of Las Vegas Valley in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management. The study indicates a great need for camp-picnic sites, hiking and nature trails and a museum. The high interest in nature and cultural developments indicates a need and opportunity for extensive interpretation and information-education programs which can be incorporated into recreation developments. Unmanaged outdoor recreation use of public lands in the Red Rock area is probably much higher than anticipated. The results of the League report, "Recreational Survey" indicate that about 66% of the 3,500 respondents in the survey have used the area for picnics, hiking, sightseeing, and/or camping. If these respondents represent a true cross section of the total Las Vegas area population it might be assumed that 158,000 of the area residents have utilized the area for recreational purposes at one time or another.

Mechanical traffic counters established on the major access road from Las Vegas to the Red Rock area seem to verify the use figures derived from the League survey. The count resulted in an average daily traffic of 120 cars for the month of August, 1964. Assuming that 80% of the vehicles tallied on this road contained an average of three persons bent on recreational pursuits (the road serves about 6 residential dwellings); and, the figure of 96 recreation cars per day is a yearly average (80% of 120 vehicles)

an annual estimate of 105,000 visitor days use can be derived for the area on this one road.

MECHANICAL TRAFFIC COUNT RESULTS

Claud W. Pullen	George C. Monahan
Traffic Control Director	County Engineer

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CAR COUNT PER DAY</u>
August 18, 1964 to August 19, 1964	2 miles west of Rainbow on West Charleston	138
August 20, 1964	"	86
August 21, 1964	"	78
August 21, 1964 to August 24, 1964	"	442
August 25, 1964	"	104
August 26, 1964	"	89
August 27, 1964	"	96
August 28, 1964	"	83
August 28, 1964 to August 31, 1964	"	447
September 1, 1964	"	76
September 2, 1964	"	126
September 3, 1964	"	132
September 4, 1964	"	<u>150</u>
Total		2,047 cars

Based upon the 1963 statistics, approximately 3/4 of a million visitors could be expected to visit the Red Rock Area annually. However, the continuous and rapidly expanding local population and increased tourist visitations between 1963 and 1966 result in a current estimate of one million visitors annually.

Upon completion of all recreational facilities in the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA and with proper management and public acceptance a conservative estimate of two million visitors annually can be expected.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE
AND CAPABILITY TO SATISFY RECREATION NEEDS

WATER BASED RECREATION

Lake Mead National Recreation Area situated approximately 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas offers multiple use opportunities for water oriented sports and recreation. The National Park Service estimated that 6.5 million tourists visited Lake Mead National Recreation Area in 1963. Approximately 3.4 million of the total visitors used recreational facilities available at Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. There are approximately 560 camping and picnic units available to Las Vegas area residents and tourists.

LAND BASED RECREATION

1. The Valley of Fire State Park, located approximately 75 miles northeast of Las Vegas, provides 35 picnic and camp units. Although recreation use is believed to be quite heavy, current use data is not available.
2. The State Highway Department maintains two small roadside rest areas on Mountain Springs Summit approximately 35 miles southwest of Las Vegas on State Highway 16. These areas contain a total of about 8 units, visitor use of the area is not known.
3. The U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife maintains two sites near the Cold Creek Station of the Desert Game Range. These areas have been developed, as a result of increased public use, by station personnel out of improvised and donated materials in an attempt to provide some measure of fire protection and litter reduction within the areas of use.

Visitor registrations at these sites are as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>REGISTRATIONS*</u>
1958	1,936
1959	2,452
1960 (Jan. thru Aug.)	1,874
1961 (Jan. thru Aug.)	1,601
1962	3,107
1963	4,781
1964 (Jan. 1 to Sep. 9)	4,101

*Registration is on a voluntary basis and may not accurately reflect actual recreational use of the sites.

4. The Toiyabe National Forest which lies approximately 8 miles northwest of the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is administered primarily for watershed protection, wildlife habitat and recreation. Recreation facilities provided by the Forest Service are modern, well planned, developed, maintained and the most used of the facilities available near the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. The sites contain a total of 250 units which received approximately 200,000 visitor days of use in 1963. According to the Forest Service, visitor day use on holidays and weekends is in excess of four times the designed capacity of the present recreation facilities.

Existing outdoor recreation facilities in the Las Vegas area (50 mile radius) provided by the U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and State of Nevada can accommodate approximately 4,920 persons at one time (820 units x 6 persons per unit) or about 2% of the resident population. The deficiency of adequate recreation facilities is readily recognized in face of an annually expanding resident and recreation population.

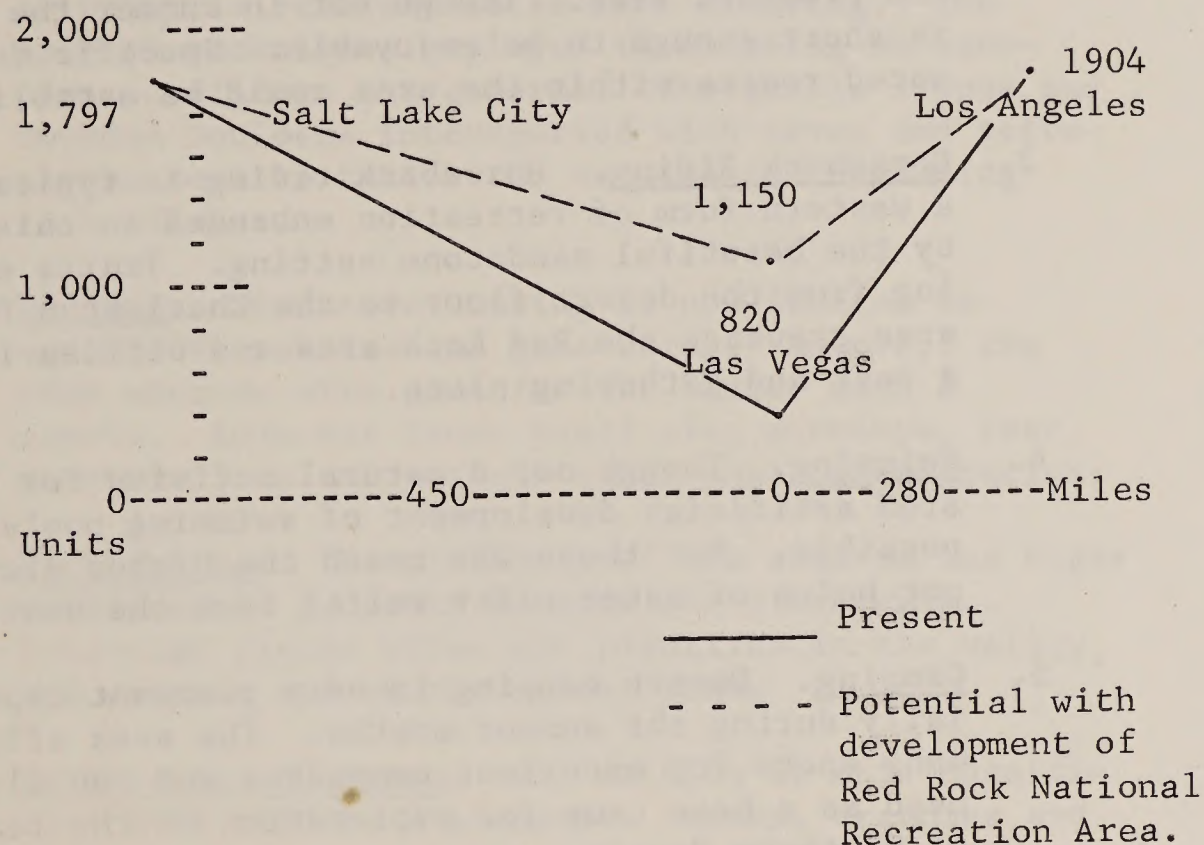
The importance of the RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA in providing recreation on a regional level may be illustrated by inventorying the public recreation facilities available on U. S. Interstate 15 (U. S. 91) between Salt Lake City, Utah and Los Angeles, California via Las Vegas. 1/ The "Western Campsite Directory - 1964" indicates that there are 54 campsites with 1,797 units available in Utah along the Interstate Route. The majority of these center around Salt Lake City, a distance of 450 miles from Las Vegas.

The directory indicates there are 7 campsites with 829 units available near Las Vegas (this includes the U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service and State Park areas), and 55 campsites with 1,904 units available on the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests near Los Angeles, approximately 280 miles distant from Las Vegas. The following graph illustrates the relationship of outdoor recreation facilities presently available at Salt Lake and Los Angeles to those near Las Vegas; and, the potential relationship if the Red Rock Canyon Area were developed.

1/ All sites within 50 miles of the Interstate Route were inventoried. Commercially operated campsites are not listed in the Directory.

Recreation Units

Present and Potential outdoor recreation facilities available within 50 miles of Interstate Route 15 between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles via Las Vegas 1964.



Development of the RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA will increase the outdoor recreation facilities in the Las Vegas area to a level in keeping with outdoor recreation facilities on the Interstate Route in the Salt Lake and Los Angeles areas. The recommended developments are 15 to 30 miles from the highway and would be readily available to interstate travelers and local recreationists alike.

ACTIVITIES POSSIBLE

The ORRRC report "Outdoor Recreation for America" lists 23 outdoor recreation activities (including those oriented toward water) in which Americans participate. Recreation development in the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA could provide at least 13 of these activities including the two most popular which are driving and walking for pleasure.

The following are activities found within the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA as categorized in the ORRRC reports.

1. Playing outdoor games and sports. While specific playground facilities are not proposed the various games attractive to youth will be compatible with the area.
2. Bicycling. Excellent opportunities exist for creating a bikeway extending from Las Vegas to the proposed area. Though hot in summer the ride is short enough to be enjoyable. Specific designated routes within the area could be established.
3. Horseback Riding. Horseback riding is typically a western form of recreation enhanced in this area by the beautiful sandstone setting. Trails extending from the desert floor to the Charleston Peak area traverse the Red Rock area and utilize it as a rest and gathering place.
4. Swimming. Though not a natural activity for this area artificial development of swimming pools is possible. For those who reach the higher elevations pot holes of water offer relief from the heat.
5. Camping. Desert camping is very pleasant especially during the summer months. The area affords many spots for excellent campsites and can also be used as a base camp for exploration of the features of Southern Nevada.



CAMPING IN CABIN CANYON

6. Hiking. The area affords numerous possibilities for hiking. Trails both long and short can be developed to allow the hiker access to some of the most beautiful natural areas in this part of the state.
7. Mountain Climbing. In sandstone hill country this activity is referred to as rock climbing. The special techniques employed in climbing on sandstone challenge the experts. The gentle slopes and rounded boulders interspersed with caves and petroglyphs seem to intice the veteran and beginning rock climber.
8. Hunting. Intensive hunting is now limited to squirrels, rabbits and game birds. However, the area abounds with game for the hunter with a camera. Adjacent lands yield elk, antelope, deer, mountain lion and various other small game species.
9. Picknicking. The proximity of the area to Las Vegas continues to generate demands for picnicking. Potential picnic sites are plentiful in the valley, the canyons and on the summit road.
10. Walking for Pleasure. Any walking in this magnificent area will be a pleasure. Nooks, crannies and all sorts of interesting discoveries await the casual explorer.



HIKING ABOVE PINE CANYON

11. Nature Study. The unusual geologic formations with their varied colors and shapes, the unique flora and fauna, and the abundance of archeological findings in the area, provide a natural outdoor laboratory for nature students. With proper development of interpretive facilities the area will provide an instructional center for students attending Nevada Southern University, pupils in the Clark County School System, teachers, scientists and other persons interested in natural and cultural phenomenon of the area.
12. Driving for Pleasure. A system of scenic roads and drives will allow the car-bound motorist to effectively see the complete area. This is now a predominate activity induced directly by recent paving of Blue Diamond Road, leading to the Red Rock-Spring Mountain area.



PARKING NEAR RED ROCK CAMP SITE

13. Sightseeing. This activity begins while one is still at his motel or home in Las Vegas. The luster of the Red Rocks can easily be seen from a distance. As one approaches the area the abrupt appearance of the sandstone escarpment dominates the scene. Once the total area is realized, detailed natural and historical features are recognized.



CALICO BASIN AND TURTLE HEAD MOUNTAIN

CHAPTER V

CONSERVATION NEEDS

CONSERVATION NEEDS

A. NEED FOR PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE RED ROCK- SPRING MOUNTAIN AREA

The need for preservation and conservation measures in the Red Rock-Spring Mountain area has been recognized for many years. Today these needs are imperative. The threat of encroachment in the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is constant. Several ranches within the area are currently being offered for sale. Local opinion is that if the ranches are sold, subdivision of the properties is imminent. Encroachment and non-conformity is not limited to subdivisions, however, uncontrolled development including shooting ranges, golf courses and airstrips are also envisioned.

The biological, scenic and anthropological assets are extremely fragile and are constantly under heavy use pressures. Heaviest pressures are being brought to bear on the valley east of the Sandstone Bluff escarpment where access by car is easiest. Removal of desert flora, intentional burning of Yucca and Joshua, defacement and removal of petroglyphs, littering and abandonment of junk all contribute to the constant desecration of the area.

The defacement of the picturesque Sandstone Bluffs by "spray-gun" delinquents is atrocious.



RED SPRING PUBLIC DESECRATION OF PETROGLYPHS



ASH CREEK CANYON VANDALISM

Clusters of large pines have been chopped down. In this area pine trees are scarce and this is a direct insult to man and nature.

Man-caused fires have swept across portions of the area. The small carpet of grass and cactus on the desert unfortunately creates a considerable hazard.

Today water is not a critical problem. Future developments, however, may be seriously handicapped unless water rights are secured and explorations are made.



WHEELER BURN REHABILITATION BY BLM

During the period 1962 to February 1966, the following specific reports and summaries on the Red Rock area have been prepared. Generally the reports were studies of outdoor recreation in the Red Rock area - its history, its resources, and its present and future needs and identified problems involved in protecting the fragile resources of the area. The reports span the present and the past but are primarily concerned with the immediate and future preservation of the Red Rock area. Following are excerpts and summaries of some of the reports.



VANDALISM-TORCHING OFF JOSHUA TREES

B. SUMMARIZATION OF PREVIOUS REPORTS, PLANS, AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

During the period 1962 to February 1966 fourteen specific reports and summaries on the Red Rock area have been prepared. Generally the reports were studies of outdoor recreation in the Red Rock area - its history, its resources, and its present and future needs and identified problems involved in protecting the fragile resources of the area. The reports span the present and the past but are primarily concerned with the immediate and future preservation of the Red Rock area. Following are excerpts and summaries of some of the leading reports and documents prepared in recent years concerning the Red Rock Canyon area:

1. Archeological Survey of the Red Rock Canyon Area, Richard Shutler, Jr., PhD, Archeologist.

Petroglyphs are the principal item of archeological reconnaissance of the Red Rock Canyon area produced a very small sample of cultural material. The pottery recovered indicates the area has been used by man for 1500 years.

The petroglyphs, showing few animal forms, do not suggest a great emphasis on hunting. The number of petroglyphs hint at a possible ceremonial use of the area. Brownstone Canyon in the proposed area yielded the greatest concentration of archeological remains and was probably the most frequently visited section of the region.



PICTOGRAPHS BROWNSTONE RESERVOIR CANYON



PICTOGRAPHS BROWNSTONE RESERVOIR CANYON



PETROGLYPHS BROWNSTONE RESERVOIR CANYON

2. "Red Rock-Spring Mountain Complex," a classification report by the Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1964.

The objective of this report is to present facts essential to the classification, development and administration of the Red Rock-Spring Mountain Complex. This report is made with due regard to recreation pressures, potentials, and the need to preserve scenery and other natural features for the residents of Las Vegas, Clark County, the State of Nevada, and also for the out-of-state visitors who are largely responsible for the present high economic level which this area now enjoys. Las Vegas is the trading and recreational center for the entire southern area of Nevada.

Recent surveys have shown that the population growth of Las Vegas and of the surrounding area is continuing to increase at a percentage rate greater than the population rise for the nation. Unofficial 1963 population estimates (based on school attendance) show an increase of 85% over the 1960 census to 235,625 residents. At the present growth rate, Clark County will have a population of more than one-half million by 1980. The estimated population of the combined cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas is now 119,000.

In 1963 Nevada received more than 18 million visitors. Seventy percent of this number visited Las Vegas. This city and adjacent North Las Vegas provide most of the housing for the Nellis Air Force Base civilian employees and an estimated 8,000 workmen and employees at the Atomic Energy Commission facilities located at Mercury, 58 miles to the north. The advent of air conditioning combined with a temperature climate is attracting industry at an accelerated pace. In 1963 real estate sales increased 52%, bank debits 34%, and postal receipts 15%. Visitors to Lake Mead Recreation area, south of Las Vegas, numbered 6,650,120, an increase of 10% over 1962.

The Las Vegas area is served by seven major airlines, one railroad, four interstate bus lines, and three Federal highways.

While this study is primarily concerned with the evaluation of all types of recreational resources, both existing and potential, it is also necessary to evaluate the increasing need for recreation

development that is brought on by the rapidly changing environment. An urban expansion occurs, creating miles of streets, parking lots and houses, recreation sites need be sought in natural settings outside the city to complement the public park system within the urban area.

3. Findings and Recommendations of the ORRRC Report.

Although not a specific report on the Red Rock area the report serves as a guideline for determining recreation needs and fostering proper development. Several major findings are presented here to adequately relate the Red Rock area to the identified recreation ramifications throughout the nation.

a. The Simple Activities Are Most Popular.

Driving and walking for pleasure, swimming, and picnicking lead the list of the outdoor activities in which Americans participate, and driving for pleasure is most popular of all. This is generally true regardless of income, education, age, or occupation.

b. Outdoor Opportunities Are Most Urgently Needed Near Metropolitan Areas.

Three-quarters of the people will live in these areas by the turn of the century. They will have the greatest need for outdoor recreation, and their need will be the most difficult to satisfy as urban centers have the fewest facilities (per capita) and the sharpest competition for land use.

c. Across the Country, Considerable Land is Now Available for Outdoor Recreation, But it Does Not Effectively Meet the Need.

Over a quarter billion acres are public designated outdoor recreation areas. However, either the location of the land or restrictive management policies, or both, greatly reduce the effectiveness of the land for recreational use by the bulk of the population. Much of the West and virtually all of Alaska are of little use to most Americans looking for a place

in the sun for their families on a weekend, when the demand is overwhelming. At regional and State levels, most of the land is where people are not. Few places are near enough to metropolitan centers for a Sunday outing. The problem is not one of total acres but of effective acres.

d. Outdoor Recreation is a Major Leisure Time Activity, and is Growing in Importance.

About 90 percent of all Americans participated in some form of outdoor recreation in the summer of 1960. In total, they participated in one activity or another on 4.4 billion separate occasions. It is anticipated that by 1976 the total will be 6.9 billion, and by the year 2000 it will be 12.4 billion --- a three-fold increase by the turn of the century.

4. Red Rock Canyon Proposed National Monument - Sierra Club, April 1964.

"Ideally the Red Rock Canyon area, delineated in this report of the Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club, cannot quite properly be a National Park and its scientific values may not quite qualify it for National Monument status. It is more than a recreation area, and is beyond the scope of the Nevada State Park System at this time. The Forest Service might administer it as a scenic area were it theirs, but it is under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. Of all the categories under which the area might be managed, that as a National Monument makes the best sense. If the BLM were deeper in a comprehensive recreational management program of scope commensurate with the scientific, recreational and scenic land treasures under their jurisdiction, it should remain within the BLM. It must be preserved, however, and as a substantial unit, for it is a unit and should be considered as such. True the boundaries proposed herewith may give a bit here and there and not lose this integrity, but so might a human being lose a hand or ear here and a leg there and still be the same person. Let too many or too severe such compromises be attempted and the remnants will be just as much a basket case as a mutilated human.

The Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club accordingly recommends that the area defined be reserved by the BLM from all entry, mineral, small tract claims or what have you for several years at a minimum pending an adequate review by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The Chapter feels that National Monument status would be the most appropriate category available at this time unless either the BLM or the BOR can determine a more appropriate one that will effect the preservation of this important regional jewel in essentially the 64,000 acre scale delineated in this report."

5.. Sub-Committee Report - Spring Mountain Planning Unit, March 1965.

In order to protect the high outdoor recreation values in the area the Bureau of Land Management met with interested groups to promote cooperative relations between representation levels of government and local interest groups to formulate a plan for the protection and utilization of the recreation resource. Areas of discussion were to: (1) Properly classify the area for use, development and administration and (2) determine what services, groups or agencies would be able to provide in the way of council, economic assistance, development and maintenance. The major outcome of this meeting was the appointment of a five man Sub-Committee from Federal, State, County and Local interest groups to study the area and make recommendations to the parent committee. The Sub-Committee was directed to study local interest, budgeting, inventory, policy formation, development and potential areas of administrative responsibility.

Clark County, local municipalities and the Nevada State Park System are presently unable to take the lead in development of the area because of the burden of a rapidly increasing local population, insufficient manpower and inadequate financing. In view of these limitations and the new legislation, the Sub-Committee recommended that ". . . . The Bureau of Land Management develop, operate, maintain and administer the recreation resource on public lands in the Red Rock Canyon-Spring Mountain Recreation Complex. Clark County will improve and maintain County roads to and within the Complex to provide public access for the utilization of the recreation source. Nothing in this recommendation will preclude the Bureau of Land Management from entering into operation and maintenance agreements with other groups or agencies as

conditions warrant." Another basic recommendation states, "It is the opinion of this Sub-Committee that the Las Vegas District of the Bureau of Land Management is filling its obligation to the public in consulting and cooperating with Federal, State and local government by inviting these groups to participate in this recreational study of the Spring Mountain Planning Unit. The Sub-Committee also believes that the recreational lands under study have scenic, scientific and historic values of significance to the entire nation."

6. State of Nevada Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1965.

The State Outdoor Recreation Plan, Recreation in Nevada, is the prime document for determining recreation needs and an adequate program of action for all recreation development in the state. Two basic goals are set for the period 1965-1970. They are:

- a. The expeditious acquisition of lands possessing superior or high quality recreation potential which are now threatened by conflicting uses or by increasing land values.
- b. The development of facilities near high density urban areas and along highways where needs are most critical.

In Southern Nevada, new state park developments at Rainbow Canyon, Virgin Peak and Big Bend in the Lower Colorado River, will support a variety of recreational activities and will provide a more satisfactory geographic balance of park areas. U. S. Forest Service expansion of facilities in the Charleston Division and continued development of Red Rock Canyon by the Bureau of Land Management will supplement existing picnic spots and campgrounds.

Additional boating facilities are to be developed at Lake Mead, where the National Park Service also plans to expand day and overnight use areas.

The need for development of facilities within the one-day travel radius of urban centers in the Sierra-Western and Southern Desert and Mountain Regions is considered most important.

The classification and withdrawal of large tracts of public domain for recreation purposes, by the Bureau of Land Management, was a salient point in framing this plan.

7. Report of the Committee for the Development of a Red Rock Interpretive Center, December 1965.

Local citizen groups in Clark County vitally concerned with the development of state parks and recreation areas in southern Nevada created an ad hoc committee for the development of a Red Rock Interpretive Center.

The Committee issued the subject report which partially contained the following recommendation:

- a. The planning and construction of an interpretive center, to include an arboretum and recreational park in the Red Rock area, and
- b. Archeological investigations in the prehistory of the area.

The committee requested that the State Park Advisory Commission endorse the following recommendations:

- a. Direct that the State Parks Department take the necessary steps for land acquisition and effect those procedures necessary to establish this as a State park facility without delay.
- b. Appropriate from present funds a sufficient amount to secure a competent archeologist to engage in the preliminary work needed for the protection and investigation of those sites which are now in jeopardy.
- c. Include the necessary priority funds in the 1967 budget to implement the development of this project as proposed.
- d. Endorse the development of a southern Nevada council to be charged with the definitive study of the project on which will be based the plans and specifications for this element of the Nevada State Park System.

8. Statement of League of Women Voters of Nevada,
(not dated).

Several pertinent excerpts, from the subject statement are offered, "The League of Women Voters of Nevada urges the State Park System to go forward on the proposed Red Rock Interpretive Center outside Las Vegas with concrete and immediate steps.

"The Interpretive Center is a proposal for action in Red Rock worked out by a committee of citizens and submitted to the Nevada State Park Commission at its December 15th meeting in Las Vegas. It calls for an archeological museum, picnic areas, nature trails, exhibits illustrating the unique geologic and botanic elements of this spectacular area within half an hour's drive of Las Vegas, and exhibits introducing the tourist to other parks in Nevada.

"This seems to be a splendid pilot project for State Park System cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Land Management."

"We are interested because one of the League's most important conclusions from its two year study of the Nevada State Park System was that for a successful, adequate Park System, the State must work in maximum cooperation with the land-holding Federal agencies, particularly BLM which holds some 80% of Nevada's land.

"The League does not feel a jostling for land possession between the State and Federal governments is useful in this regard. Nevada needs a full-blown park system with campgrounds, interpretive centers, trails, and all to attract family tourism and provide for our own resident families.

With its present tax base, however, Nevada cannot afford to launch such a system alone. BLM holds much prime park land. The League, therefore, sees the future of a sound Nevada State Park System as tied securely to imaginative cooperation with BLM. "The Bureau itself, has recently been given legislative approval and executive directives to consider recreation and wild land preservation purposes (in addition to the conventional consumptive uses) in the

disposition or retention of its lands.

"The League of Women Voters of Nevada feels the Red Rock proposal offers a dramatic illustration of the opportunities open as these two movements come together. Also, it offers a genuine park service in an area of large population, and thereby points the way to an expanded State Park System."

9. State Park System Feasibility Study, February 1965.

This particular report was prepared to specifically determine the feasibility of the State's development of interpretive facilities within the Red Rock area.

Basically the feasibility studies recommend:

- a. After thorough investigation of cooperative arrangements with BLM the Red Rock area became a designated recreation area. This area will receive high funding priority in the 1967-1969 biennium.
- b. Upon assurance that BLM will retain all public domain lands in permanent ownership for recreation within the area and that a cooperative management agreement between BLM - Nevada be consummated and a detailed master plan be prepared. The State will assume responsibility for planning and development of the interpretive services.
- c. The State budget funds for establishment of an interpretive section in the State Park System during the 1967-1969 biennium.

(Recent discussions with Nevada State Park System personnel indicate that although the State has programmed recreation developments in the Red Rock area they would gladly abdicate their plans and interest in the area in favor of the Bureau of Land Management should Federal funds become available for the development.)

10. Nevada State Park Advisory Commission Meeting, Reno, Nevada, February 25, 1966.

In the minutes of the Commission meeting Eric Cronkhite, planner/coordinator of the Nevada Department of Natural Resources, stated that

everyone agrees there should be a recreation area of some kind; that it should be approximately 64,000 acres and should include an interpretive facility.

The critical factor to the State is what is the role of the State Park System in this area. Mr. Cronkhite mentioned several proposals in the feasibility study. He cited the work done by Clark County and by BLM but reiterated there is no management plan for the area. It was his contention that even though there is no development plan, the Bureau of Land Management should assume responsibility for facility development.

The 160 acre site for the interpretive center would not meet the criteria of the State Park System. Therefore this site and related developments should be integrated into the larger proposal. During the meeting it was resolved that the State Park System:

- a. Enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management to cooperatively operate a park and recreation complex in the area embracing approximately 64,000 acres.
- b. The Division of State Parks to assume the responsibility for interpretive services for the Red Rock area; and when assistance is obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, that these lands will remain in public ownership and protected for park and recreation purposes; and that an interpretive center be erected and maintained.
- c. Prepare a master plan in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management to include a land use study, feasibility development program and a public and private acquisition program.
- d. Request appropriations in the next biennium to:
 - (1) Create such a park and recreation complex with the cooperation of the Bureau of Land Management.
 - (2) Design a building and operate an interpretive center.

(3) Prepare a master plan for the Red Rock Canyon area.

e. That there be within the Division of State Parks, and interpretive section, and then an appropriation be sought to staff it with trained personnel. The motion was seconded by Mr. Forson and passed unanimously.

11. National Park Service Memorandum on Red Rock Area, 1962.

The area came to attention as an area warranting evaluation as a possible unit of the National Park Service, or for other status in continued public ownership. Study of the area by the National Park Service was approved by the Associate Director of the Park Service on October 27, 1961. The report of the Park Service is, in part, as follows:

"It is my recommendation that this land be entered in your classification as of prime value; and, the Red Rock Canyon area be retained in public ownership for public recreation use. I recommend that all waters whether privately owned or filed on between R. 57 E. and R. 58.50 E. be acquired by the Government. Any inholdings other than the Boys' Camp or the Bar Nothing Ranch or the Blue Diamond mine holdings should be acquired by the Government. Whether or not the recreational development is carried out by your department, Fish and Wildlife Service, or the State of Nevada, remains for your department to determine. I do not recommend to you or my superiors that this area be considered as of National Park value."

CHAPTER VI
THE PROPOSED PLAN

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

CRITERIA FOR A NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Recreation Advisory Council, through Circular No. 1, dated March 28, 1963, established the Federal executive branch policy governing the selection, establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas. Seven primary criteria are mandatory for all proposals to establish National Recreation Areas. Six additional criteria are provided for further evaluation of specific proposals. Each of these criteria are discussed in relationship to the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

A. NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

1. PRIMARY CRITERIA

- a. Size. "National Recreation Areas should be spacious areas and include within their perimeter an aggregate gross area of not less than 20,000 acres of land and water surface, except for riverways, narrow coastal strips, or areas where total population within a 250 mile radius is in excess of 30 million people."

Proposed NRA

The proposed National Recreation Area encompasses approximately 69,000 acres of land surface. Water surface is negligible.

- b. Recreation Capacity. "National Recreation Areas should be located and designed to achieve a relatively high recreation carrying capacity."

Proposed NRA

The proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is situated within 15 miles of one of the most rapidly expanding urban communities in the nation. With a current population of about 1/4 million people, it is expected that the resident population will reach 1/2 million by 1970, over 800 thousand by 1980 and one million before the year 2000. According to a 1963 Nevada State Highway Department Survey, the Las Vegas area is visited by 5 million tourists annually. According to the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce the current estimate is 11 million tourists annually. Using the conservative estimate it is anticipated that



YUCCA IN BLOOM



OAK SPRING CANYON

one half million tourists would visit the Red Rock area in addition to 160 thousand local residents.

Travel via Interstate Highway 15 (U.S. 91) in 1964 exceeded 2-1/3 million travelers. Outdoor recreation facilities within 50 miles of the highway appear to be inadequate at present. With the continuing tourist increase and population explosion, development of the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA will contribute materially in providing much needed outdoor recreation facilities to a large segment of southern Nevada tourists and local recreationists.

Outdoor recreation facilities currently available within a fifty mile radius of Las Vegas total 820 units. The proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA will provide 330 additional units in the first five years development period. The daily recreation capacity will be increased from 4,920 to 6,900 users.

c. Interstate Opportunities.

Criteria. National Recreation Areas should provide recreation opportunities significant enough to assure interstate patronage within the region of service, and to a limited extent, should attract patronage from outside of the normal service region.

Proposed NRA

It is recognized that the creation of a National Recreation Area will create an interest in the area which will be reflected in greater visitor use. Supply creates demand with appropriate publicity. At the present time there are no actual use figures in the area; however, it is not assumed to be excessive. It is reasonable to assume that National Recreation status, recognition, and publicity will result in a greater influx of visitors to the Red Rock area from those who are attracted to the Las Vegas area for other reasons. It is estimated that some 14 million persons visited Las Vegas in 1965.^{1/} Nearly half of all visitors came from Southern California. Other areas of west, and east and the midwest each contribute about 10 percent of the total number of visitors. Other sections of the country provide the balance. Throughout the year the majority of visitors come to Las Vegas for the entertainment, nightlife, and gaming.

^{1/} Unofficial estimate by Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce.

According to recent surveys, however, many visitors come to Las Vegas Valley for outdoor recreation, also. Eight percent of the airport travelers said they had visited scenic attractions or engaged in outdoor sports. Some 44 percent of the motel visitors reported that they planned to engage in outdoor activities. Hoover Dam in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, situated 40 miles east of Las Vegas, had 475 cars per day from Las Vegas during August 1965. Of the 1,141,000 airline passengers arriving in Las Vegas in 1965 it is estimated that 706,000 or 62% visited Hoover Dam.

d. Federal Involvement.

Criteria. The scale of investment, development and operational responsibility should be sufficiently high to require either direct Federal involvement, or substantial Federal participation to assure optimum public benefit.

Proposed NRA

The total costs of acquisition, development, operation and maintenance for the first five years is estimated at \$5,447,000. This includes the construction of an interpretive center, maintenance buildings, roads, campgrounds, trails, water supply, etc. Landscaping, signing, personnel salaries and other related costs to develop the area for public use is included in this initial estimate.

Acquisition of the 1,320 acres of private land holdings within the boundaries of the proposed National Recreation Area will cost approximately \$3,460,000. The State of Nevada, through their State Park System, Clark County within which the area is situated, and the BLM with normal expected appropriations could not acquire, develop, operate and maintain the area at an optimum public benefit singly or cooperatively.

The three agencies have long recognized the vast recreational potential of the area and the need for appropriate development. None of these agencies, however, are in a position to invest the required amount of money to properly develop the area.

e. Location to Population Centers.

Criteria. Although non-urban in character, National Recreation Areas should nevertheless be strategically located within easy

driving distance (not more than 250 miles) from urban population centers which are to be served.

Proposed NRA

Las Vegas Valley, including the City of Las Vegas, has a population of approximately one-fourth of a million persons. From the heart of Las Vegas it is 15 miles to the proposed National Recreation Area. By the year 2000 Clark County's population is expected to exceed 1,000,000 people. Approximately half of the 13 million visitors coming to Las Vegas in 1965 came from Southern California, i.e., Los Angeles, Riverside, Hollywood, San Bernardino and other metropolitan areas. These population centers are situated within 280 miles or a half days drive of the proposed National Recreation Area. Phoenix, Arizona (population over 500,000) is approximately 300 miles distance; and Salt Lake City, Utah (population about 250,000) is 450 miles from the proposed site.

f. Recreation as Dominant Use.

Criteria. Within National Recreation Areas outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant and primary resource management purpose. If additional natural resource utilization is carried on, such additional use shall be compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission and none will be carried on that is significantly detrimental to it.

Proposed NRA

Recreation is the only use contemplated in the proposed National Recreation Area. Full acquisition of the present private land holdings will eliminate non-recreation uses. Although a multitude of recreation opportunities are possible within the area the following activities will be stressed:

- (1) Sightseeing and Nature Study. Viewing and studying geological formations, botanical features, and archeological remains is possible through out the area.
- (2) Camping. Campgrounds will be provided throughout the area for persons entering the area on foot, on horseback, or by vehicle. Campers, tents, trailers and "open-air" units will be available.

- (3) Picnicking. Complete picnicking facilities will be available at numerous sites.
- (4) Hiking and Riding. Hiking, walking, bicycling and horseback trails will be constructed and designated throughout the area.
- (5) Indoor Recreation. An interpretive center will be constructed to tell the story of the Red Rocks and their earliest inhabitants.

g. Fulfillment of Recreation Needs.

Criteria. National Recreation Areas should be established in only those areas where other programs (Federal and non-Federal) will not fulfill high priority needs in the foreseeable future.

Proposed NRA

Existing Federal and non-Federal outdoor recreation programs do not presently meet the demand for outdoor recreation facilities in the Las Vegas area. Existing picnic and camp units are only adequate for 2% of the Las Vegas residents. The greatest pressures for recreation facilities are from out-of-state tourists.

The Lake Mead National Recreation Area provided 68% of the camp and picnic units within a 50 mile radius of Las Vegas. However, this development is primarily water oriented and does not adequately meet the need for land based recreationists.

The Toiyabe National Forest, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and Nevada Highway Department presently provide 260 picnic and camp units involving land oriented recreation. At maximum capacity these units provide facilities for 1,560 persons daily - about 1% of the resident population.

No single agency or combination of agencies have been identified to carry out the programs (land classification, development, operation and maintenance) necessary to adequately develop and protect this unique area. Development of isolated sites by BLM, minor road work by Clark County, and limited interpretive facilities by the State of Nevada is the most that can be expected under any type of cooperative arrangement. Today this

fragile recreation area is in jeopardy and may be lost to public enjoyment unless a full scale protection and development program is undertaken immediately.

The National Recreation Area concept appears to fulfill the management requirement not presently possible under other local states or Federal management programs.

2. SECONDARY CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

Following are the criteria and a brief statement to show how the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA meets these criteria:

1. Preference should be given to proposed National Recreation Areas that:
 - a. Are within or closely proximate to those official U. S. Census Divisions having the highest population densities;

Proposed NRA

The proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is situated within 280 highway miles of the most densely populated region of the pacific coast. According to the U. S. Department of Commerce the State of California's population was 15,717,204. Current estimates place California in excess of 17 million and makes it the largest state in the union according to population. The Southern California Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area with a 1960 population of 9,025,694 will continue to have the greatest impact on recreation programs in the Las Vegas area. The proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is only a half days drive from the densely populated Los Angeles area over Interstate Highway 15.

- b. Are in areas which have a serious deficiency in supply of both private and public outdoor recreation areas and facilities as determined by the National Recreation Plan;

The National Recreation Plan has not been completed, however, Nevada's recreation plan, "Recreation in Nevada, Part One" shows a critical deficiency of land based recreation (picnic outings, riding and hiking, overnight camping) in the southern mountain and desert region, which includes the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. Nevada's state recreation plan shows that 19,495 picnic, riding and hiking, and camp units will be required in the southern mountain and desert region by 1980. There are no known private outdoor recreation facilities in the southern Nevada region. The existing Federal and State recreation facilities represent 4 percent of the total needed in the southern mountain and desert region by 1980.

- c. Are in areas which have a comparatively low amount of Federally provided recreation carrying capacity;

Proposed NRA

The Federally provided recreation carrying capacity of southern Nevada is extremely low. Only 820 picnic and camp units are available within a 50 mile radius of Las Vegas. The present carrying capacity provides facilities for only 2% of the resident population at any one time. Over 68% of the available recreation facilities are for water oriented recreation and only 32% of the facilities are for land based recreation. According to the available data, all facilities are heavily used. The Toiyabe National Forest reported that on weekends their facilities, near the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, receive four times the use for which the facilities were originally designed.

- d. Show an optimum ratio of carrying capacity to estimated cost.

Proposed NRA

The total estimated cost for land acquisition, facility development, ~~and~~ maintenance ^{and} supervision, of the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is \$5,447,000 over a five year period. A conservative estimate of one million visitors annually has been made for the area. During the first five year period the ratio of carrying capacity to cost is about one visitor for each ~~\$5.36~~ ^{\$ 1.10} in cost. These figures ^{do not tell the whole story} ~~are not realistic~~, however, because 91% of the total cost involves land acquisition and development. Only \$473,000 or 97% of the total cost estimate is required for supervision and maintenance. The ratio of carrying capacity to ^{development} supervisory and maintenance cost is \$.40 per visitor.

It is reasonable to assume that the visitor rate will increase rapidly with the development of the Red Rock area.

A conservative estimate, based upon complete development of the area and continuing population pressures, is 2 million visitors annually after the first five year period. If facility development is continued at a 10% rate and operating and maintenance costs increase proportionately, the total annual cost is estimated at \$670,000. On this basis the carrying capacity to cost ratio is one visitor for \$.37 in cost.

These estimates appear to be at an optimum level. Although no estimates of user fees have been considered in computing the carrying capacity cost ratios, it is anticipated that user fees will largely offset any costs to the government in operating and maintaining the facilities.

2. National Recreation Areas may be based upon existing or proposed Federal water impoundments where it can be shown that significant increases in the scale of recreation development are required, beyond the level normally justified under standard multiple-purpose project development, in order to assure that full recreation potential is provided for projected needs.

Proposed NRA

These criteria are not applicable to the proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

3. National Recreation Areas may include within their boundaries scenic, historic, scarce or disappearing resources, provided the objectives of their preservation and enjoyment can be achieved on a basis compatible with the recreation mission.

Proposed NRA

The proposed RED ROCK NATIONAL RECREATION AREA abounds in scenic, historic, scientific, scarce and disappearing resources.

The majestic Spring Mountain range with its vari-colored and many shaped rock formations is an attractive scenic area of superb quality.

A history of the American Indian is told by the numerous petrographs and petroglyphs throughout the area. These valuable archeological findings are in jeopardy because of uncontrolled vandalism that occurs in the area.

The unique mountain and desert vegetative resources are badly in need of protective resources to control wild fire and depredation from the general public.

The most logical approach to preserve these unique and fragile resources is to place the area under intensive recreation management. The National Recreation Area concept provides for protection, conservation and recreational use of this valuable natural resource.

4. National Recreation Areas should be in conformity with the National Recreation Plan prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and shall take into consideration State, regional, and local comprehensive plans.

Proposed NRA

Although the National Recreation Plan has not been completed the Red Rock Recreation Area will be discussed in the plan with other Bureau of Land Management recreation proposals. This proposal has been developed with the full cooperation and assistance of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

This proposal has taken into consideration and is in accord with the State of Nevada's recreation master plan.

Clark County recently prepared a master Park plan which covers the Red Rock area in considerable detail. Eisner-Stewart and Associates, Clark County Planning Consultants, made the following statement in the master plan concerning the Red Rock Canyon area:

"The plan herein submitted by the Consultants is intended to assist in directing development and to ensure the preservation of esthetic, physical and educational resources for present and future generations."

5. Whenever possible, National Recreation Areas should be selected, developed, and managed to provide maximum compatibility with the recreation potential of adjacent rural areas in private ownership.

Proposed NRA

Although there is little privately owned land in the vicinity of the proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, proper management of the Federal lands will enhance the recreational value and potential of the adjacent rural areas in private ownership. The undeveloped Federal lands presently do not increase the value of the private lands in the neighborhood.

It is very likely that the privately owned lands will become more valuable for commercial recreation; including swimming, horse back riding, golf, etc., and the rendering of services which are not normally available in a Federal development.

6. Preference should be given to areas within or proximate to a Redevelopment Area as officially designated by the Department of Commerce and deemed significant in the economic improvement of such a Redevelopment Area.

Proposed NRA

The proposed NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is located in Clark County which is bordered by three economically depressed counties. Lincoln County has been designated by the Department of Commerce as a distressed area and qualifies as a Redevelopment Area. Nye and Esmeralda Counties, although not designated as distressed areas, are in an economically depressed condition.

The import of a NATIONAL RECREATION AREA to be developed in Clark County would have a significant economic effect on the adjoining counties. All north-south highway traffic in Nevada passes through these counties and requires attendant roadside and tourist services. Any increase in tourism in Clark County will have a corresponding effect on these adjoining counties.

3. PROPOSED LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS

It is proposed that the Red Rock National Recreation Area be established through appropriate legislation to be enacted by the Congress of the United States. The legislation will provide for designation of the Red Rock National Recreation Area by the Secretary of the Interior. The boundary of the proposed area will be that shown on Map #3, Appendix B.

The proposed legislation provides for acquisition by the Federal Government of all inholdings within the boundaries of the proposed National Recreation Area. See proposed legislation, Appendix E.

4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- a. Facilities. Initial estimates for proposed facilities are based upon broad surveys conducted by the Nevada State Park System, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. More intensive plans and designs will be required to implement the development program.

The types of recreation development recommended in this report are based upon the present use being made in the area and the recreation development and use of other southwestern desert areas having similar climatic and geographical characteristics. See Appendix B, Map #3.

- (1) Day Use. The present recreation demand in the Red Rock area is for day time use. Early afternoon shade is provided by the high rising cliffs which face the valley below. The 15 mile drive into the cool shadows of the hills is attractive to many Las Vegas.

The recommended day-use facilities will consist of picnic sites and an interpretive center with supplemental facilities to enhance the outdoor recreation experience. Basic day use facilities will include:

- (a) Twelve picnic sites are recommended for development along the east facing canyons of the Sandstone Bluff escarpment. These sites will provide parking, restrooms, grills and shaded tables.
 - (b) An interpretive center located on the west slope of Blue Diamond Hill is recommended. The facility would provide parking, restrooms, exhibits, lecture areas for interpretive talks, slide shows, educational and informational programs.
 - (c) Short loop trails will be provided to guide visitors to key geologic and archeological points of interest.
- (2) Overnight Use. Seven designated campgrounds are proposed for the area. The character of the desert area does not lend itself to concentrated cluster development such as is found in many National Recreation Areas. Instead campsites will be strung out along springs and canyons and ravines to take advantage of the natural cover and spring water. Camps will provide parking, shade, water, cooking, and sanitation facilities. Small pack in camps will be provided at intervals along the crest trail to provide a wilderness camping experience.
- (3) Organization Camp. Group camping facilities will be established within the area. This is necessary to meet the large demand for organization camping by special interest groups, clubs and social organizations in the Las Vegas area. Group camp facilities will be secluded as much as possible from the other developments and provide amphitheater, playground and game areas for group activities.
- (4) Access Roads. A hard surfaced road system is critically needed in the Red Rock area. The main scenic road is proposed to run along the valley floor as a continuation of the existing paved county road. The southerly end of the road will be aligned to run

along the foot of the Sandstone Bluffs and provide access to the proposed Red Rock Recreation sites.

The existing county road is accessible from Charleston Boulevard in Las Vegas and from the Blue Diamond Road off Interstate Highway 15.

A loop drive is proposed into the Brownstone Reservoir area. This area contains most of the archeological sites found in the Red Rock area.

The existing Red Rock Summit Drive is proposed as a scenic road. The road offers access to the upper elevations of the Red Rock area which provide a welcome relief from the heat of the desert. This road should be developed as a low speed, one lane, road with turnouts designed in strategic locations along the way.

- (5) Trails. The majority of trails will be located on top of the escarpment and in the canyons which run eastward from the bluffs.

The main trunk trail will run along the crest of the bluff with feeder trails running to the valley floor, down Pine and First Creeks. The northern end of the trail will connect with the other trails in the Toiyabe National Forest. Access to the proposed crest trail will be available at the southern terminus junction with Pahrump Road. The northern access would be at Red Rock Summit.

An additional loop is proposed along the base of the LaMadre Mountains extending from Red Rock Canyon to the Brownstone Reservoir Area.

These trails will be open to hikers and horsemen. Primitive camp areas will be developed along the route.

Bicycle routes and hike ways will be considered in conjunction with existing rights-of-way.

Though off road use of the area will be prohibited to jeeps and motorbikes, studies must be made to provide for this legitimate outdoor recreation activity.

- (6) Interpretive Facilities. The primary purpose of the interpretive facilities within a park is to enhance the learning experience of the visitor by acquainting him with the natural and cultural aspects of the park and its relation to the surrounding area.

Most people look upon the desert as a harsh, hostile environment and its inhabitants of the same sort. The prevailing attitude points up the need for public information and education to the ways of this desert country. The interpretive facilities would not be confined to construction of a museum only. A complete system of interpretive facilities will be required.

One main structure will be required as an interpretive center. This unit, located on a point overlooking the valley and facing the Sandstone Bluffs, would be the focal point for park interpretation. It would include, in addition to a museum, facilities for programmed talks, slides, movies, and dioramas depicting the archeological importance of the area. Guided walks and campfire talks will originate from the center.

All major roads and trails in the area would be posted with informative signs and markers. The various natural or archeological sites will have appropriate interpretive signs.

b. Estimated Costs

- (1) Summary. Initial development of picnic sites, camp grounds, roads, tracts, interpretive center, scenic overlooks, and protection for the petroglyphs and artifacts would cost about \$1,514,000. In addition the acquisition of 1320 acres of private

land holdings within the boundaries of the proposed Red Rock Recreation Area would cost approximately \$3,460,000.

The annual cost of operating and maintaining the Red Rock Recreational Area would increase from \$43,100 the first year to about \$150,000 by the fifth year.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

Land Acquisition Costs

1st Year	\$760,000
2nd Year	640,000
3rd Year	1,110,000
4th Year	560,000
5th Year	390,000

Total - \$3,460,000

Development Costs

1st Year	\$286,000
2nd Year	296,000
3rd Year	356,000
4th Year	290,000
5th Year	286,000

Total - \$1,514,000

Supervision, Operation & Maintenance Costs

1st Year	\$43,100
2nd Year	93,300
3rd Year	93,300
4th Year	93,300
5th Year	150,000

Total - \$473,000

ESTIMATED COSTS PER YEAR

1st Year	\$1,089,100
2nd Year	1,029,300
3rd Year	1,559,300
4th Year	943,300
5th Year	826,000

Total - \$5,447,000

- (2) Land Acquisition. The proposed National Recreation Area would be greatly enhanced by the acquisition of all privately owned lands within its boundaries.

A two package acquisition program is recommended. The first package includes inholdings totaling 1,320 acres with the following estimated values:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Estimated Value</u>
LaMadre Springs	120	@	\$ 360,000
Pine Creek Springs	80	@	400,000
Ash Creek	160	@	640,000
Spring Mountain Ranch	520	@	1,110,000
Bonnie Springs Ranch	160	@	390,000
Oliver Ranch	280	@	560,000
Total	1,320		\$ 3,460,000

The Spring Mountain Ranch is ideally located in relation to the overall project and could be readily converted into a park headquarters. The Bureau may be successful in negotiating two land exchanges involving LaMadre Springs and Pine Creek, mentioned above. The successful completion of these two exchanges involving 200 acres would reduce the acquisition cost by \$760,000.

The second acquisition package includes 1,240 acres presently owned by Howard Hughes. This parcel lies on either side of the county access road and its acquisition would insure the preservation of the natural desert approaches to the area. Acquisition of this parcel would prevent encroachment and non-conforming uses from developing near the proposed National Recreation Area. A current valuation of the private property is estimated at \$2,480,000. An alternate proposal would involve the acquisition of merely a 500 to 600 foot scenic corridor on either side of the main entrance road. While this latter arrangement would doubtless cost far less than acquisition of title to the entire property, no estimate of cost of such an easement has been developed.

- (3) Development Costs. A full recreation experience can only be provided through the development of adequate picnic sites, camping areas, nature trails, access roads, scenic overlooks, roadside rest areas, interpretive center and other supporting facilities,

The cost of facility development is estimated as follows:*

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Cost</u>
210 - Picnic Units	\$273,000
110 - Camp Units	247,000
8 Miles Nature Trails	10,000
30 Miles Access Roads	900,000
1 - Interpretive Center	70,000
2 - Scenic Overlooks	4,000
10 - Roadside Rest Areas	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,514,000

*Facility and cost estimates are in accordance with Nevada State Park System Recreation Plan - Phase I and II, 1966.

- (4) Staffing, Operation and Maintenance. It is recommended that the Bureau of Land Management manage the proposed recreational facilities. Operation and maintenance will be supervised by the Las Vegas District Manager using force account personnel and contractual services. Following are estimated operation and maintenance costs for the first, second and fifth year:

Estimated Operations and Maintenance Costs*

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>5th Year</u>
Salaries	\$17,800	\$32,800	\$ 57,900
Operations	5,300	9,500	17,100
Contract Maintenance	20,000	51,000	75,000
Grand Total	<hr/> \$43,100	<hr/> \$93,300	<hr/> \$150,000

Following are staff requirements for the same periods:

Personnel Requirements and Costs*

<u>Title</u>	<u>Present</u> <u>Needs</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>5th Year</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Supervisor	1	9,000	1	9,000	1	9,500
Archeologist	1	9,800	1	8,800	1	9,300
Rangers	0	---	1	5,200	3	16,700
Clerk-Receptionist	0	---	1	4,100	1	4,400
Caretaker	0	---	1	5,700	1	18,000
Totals	2	\$17,800	5	\$32,800	9	\$57,900

*Third and fourth year costs same as second year.

5. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Should the proposed Red Rock National Recreation Area become established and administrative responsibility be placed with the Bureau of Land Management the following management objectives will be followed:

- a. To base conservation, use and protection of area resource upon effective management programs designed to meet the intensive and varied use pressures anticipated for the area.
- b. To achieve optimum benefits from use of the area by the development of a land use plan that recognizes the multiple uses for which the recreation area was conceived.
- c. To assure that architectural design promotes harmony with the natural setting in spite of the intense use anticipated.
- d. To assure dependability, efficiency and long life for all facilities, emphasizing use of contracted and scheduled maintenance.
- e. To establish within the framework of inter-agency agreements and public use pressures, management programs to retain as much of the natural atmosphere as is possible.
- f. To achieve through acquisition, zoning, easements or other means land and/or land controls that will allow future development of adequate use facilities, provide protection of scenic quality, and promote efficient circulation for administration and public use.

- g. To encourage visitor use and enjoyment of all area resources.
- h. To adhere to standards which will provide a quality recreation experience.
- i. To provide necessary public facilities located, to help visitors better enjoy the recreation area.
- j. To obtain as part of the system-wide program, complete data on visitor use of and recreation to facilities and services, as a guide to future trends, providing better public service and accommodating rising visitor use in years to come.
- k. To approach the complete task of providing for increased area use and reducing its impact upon area resources on the broadest possible front which will provide for the optimum man-land ratio and result in the highest and best use of the land.
- l. To provide for enjoyment of important natural or historical features of such value that they are recognized as elements of the recreational resources of the Red Rock area.
- m. To give highest priority to an effective visitor information service as a necessary element to the full enjoyment of the recreation area and the Spring Mountain Planning Unit.
- n. To achieve the highest quality of interpretive service conducted by an informed interpretation and protection staff, with programs that draw their subject matter from the recreational interest of the visitor and in scope embrace the recreational opportunities of the Red Rock area and the Spring Mountain Planning Unit.
- o. To strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between the area staff and the people, agencies and institutions of the neighboring communities and the surrounding region.
- p. To communicate recreational land use philosophy to the public through informational and interpretive media.

ALTERNATE APPROACHES

1. CLARK COUNTY'S ROLE.

Local government has an important responsibility for providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities. This level of government has almost the sole responsibility of providing high density recreation use areas in Class I and II categories. These developments should include open spaces, city parks, play areas and opportunities for physical exercise or escape from the tensions of urban living. In the Las Vegas area the County and municipalities have not been able to assume their rightful place in providing these developments. The resident population has increased by 113,000 from 1960 to 1964. This population explosion has placed such demands on area recreation planners that they have not been able to keep pace with the need. Should this tremendous growth rate level off, recreation planners may be able to assume their role in the development of Class I and II recreational lands.

Clark County, with its Department of Parks and Recreation is in a good position to understand and project the requirements for regional, community, and neighborhood outdoor recreation. The county recently completed a master land use plan entitled, "A Proposed General Plan, Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada."

The plan acknowledges the need for additional recreation development and acquisition of open space. The Red Rock area is identified as an area of regional significance to the County and the urbanized Las Vegas area.

Page 83 of the proposed General Plan outlines policies for county park planning and development. The report states, "To avoid excessive land costs, acquisition for parks and recreation purposes should be made in advance of development . . . wherever possible land under control of the Bureau of Land Management should be reserved for these facilities."

Clark County's role in recreation development on Federal lands is adequately stated on pages 103 and 104 of the proposed General Plan. "The county should establish, through the general planning process, procedures for coordinating efforts of the various Federal, State and local government agencies that are involved in planning and developing recreation potential in Clark County.

"Perhaps the most vital aspect of coordinating development of the outlying parks and recreation facilities is concerned with the construction of road and highway access to these areas. It is therefore essential that the state and county road system be planned and developed with a view to providing good access to all regional parks and that the monies for these roads be programmed to be available when the park areas are being developed."

In April 1966, Eisner-Stewart and Associates, Planning Consultants engaged by Clark County, completed the fourth in a series of land use planning reports entitled, "Community Design-Plans and Park Design Plans." This report treats "The Red Rock Canyon Park" in considerable detail. The following reference is made to the Sub-Committee Report (Spring Mountain Planning Unit, March 1965). "The recommendations of the committee have sound basis in fact and therefore form the framework for this plan." The report further states, "Present trends toward intensive urban development in many parts of the Las Vegas Valley brought on an increasing public awareness of the aesthetics and recreational potential of the Red Rock Area and its value to the public as a scenic area with a potential for hiking, camping, picnicking, and general outdoor recreation. The character of the unit is such that many diverse forms of recreational activities can be accommodated in well defined and dispersed recreational developments."

The report covers the development of the Red Rock area in considerable detail and concludes with this statement, "The recommendations for the various park developments are from the report by the Bureau of Land Management. The Consultants concur in their recommendations."

2. THE STATE OF NEVADA'S ROLE.

The State of Nevada has looked upon the Red Rock Canyon portion of the Spring Mountain Planning Unit as one of the State's most significant outdoor recreation areas. The State Park System proposed several years ago that the Red Rock Canyon area be created as a State Park. The lack of adequate funds and other obligations to acquire lands equal to its 6400-acre-per-year quota under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act made it impossible for the System to take action in this area.

The State Park System is vitally concerned that an outdoor recreation complex be created and developed by an agency best equipped to carry out the planning,

funding, operation and maintenance of this potential project. If an outdoor recreation complex is not created in the near future then the State Park System would again include this area into its overall programs for State action.

Selection of the State Park System to develop the Red Rock Canyon-Spring Mountain Recreation Complex could possibly jeopardize development of other needed outdoor recreation areas throughout the State. The State's ability to participate, however, should not be underestimated as exemplified by the magnitude of appropriations in the special session of the 1964 legislature for the creation of a park at Lake Tahoe. The State Park System will wish to cooperate in any way possible for the Red Rock Canyon-Spring Mountain area.

The State of Nevada in its Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Part II, proposes some expenditure for acquisition and development in the Red Rock area.

For the biennium 1967-1969 the State has programmed \$320,000 for the acquisition of 2,000 acres, the development of 65 picnic units and 25 camping units for the entire state. This would not contribute significantly to the development and retention of a large recreation area. Unless the total area can be retained partial segments would not preserve true park values.

Within this same region the State Park System is proposing acquisition and development at both Valley of Fire and Big Bend State Parks. These proposals with higher priority commitments at Lake Tahoe seriously preclude expenditure in the Red Rock area.

3. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S ROLE.

- a. Administration. Multiple use management of the area will remain with the Bureau of Land Management. With normal appropriations BLM can only strive to preserve and protect the area. Construction of basic recreational facilities will lag far behind the need. See Appendix B, Map #2.
- b. Grazing. One livestock operation controls all of the grazing and water rights in the Red Rock area. No range improvement projects are proposed for the area.

c. Roads. The BLM has responsibility for maintaining the secondary (gravel and dirt surfaced) roads in the area. Most of the roads are passable by passenger car or pickup truck.

d. Recreational Development. BLM is the only agency providing recreational development and improvements in the area. Heavy concrete picnic tables have been placed at Lone Pine Spring and Switchback Spring, along the Red Rock Canyon Road. Response to this improvement is so great that the area is in danger of being over run by the excess numbers of people.

Construction work on twenty camping-picnic units has begun at the Willow Springs Site. This is the first major recreation site improvements to be undertaken by the BLM in this area.

In the summer of 1965, trash cans were placed at 3 strategic locations on the Blue Diamond Loop Road. Three additional trash cans have been placed at Red Spring. These measures have helped to curb the casual discard of trash in the area. A man who lives in the Red Spring area has been contracted to maintain the trash cans and curtail some of the vandalism.

A modest sign program has been initiated in the area. The signs are invaluable aid to people touring the area. Many more are needed, however.

Clean-up campaigns conducted by BLM, City and County civic groups have been most successful.

e. Mining. At present there is no known mining on BLM land within the area. Several mining claims have been noted and are presently being investigated.

f. Fire Control. BLM has the sole responsibility for prevention and suppression of wild fires in the area. Extra protection is placed on the Red Rock Area during high danger periods.

4. COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Management and development of the Red Rock Recreation Area may be approached on a cooperative basis involving BLM, the Nevada State Park System, Clark County and possibly Las Vegas civic groups. Such an arrangement, however, tends to fragment the overall administration and lacks continuity in management.

Under this proposal Clark County may provide road construction and maintenance for the primary roads in the area. The County Department of Parks and Recreation may develop basic facilities at certain sites along the road system.

The Nevada State Park System may eventually construct and staff an interpretive facility. Archeological research and evaluation may also be provided by the State. Other recreational facilities may be developed on a site by site basis.

BLM will continue to provide sanitation and protection services on a limited basis. Development will continue to take place in accordance with approved annual work plans.

Local Civic Groups may be enlisted to provide volunteer labor and material for development and maintenance of trail and camp facilities.

Assuming that a fully coordinated cooperative program could be initiated there is no assurance that such an effort can be maintained on a continuous basis. The best cooperative effort would fall short of achieving the total development and management that is possible under the "National Recreation Area" concept.

C. INTERIM ACTION PROGRAM.

The following interim action and on-going management program for the Red Rock-Spring Mountain Area will be continued by the Bureau of Land Management:

1. Cooperative agreements will be adhered to between Bureau of Land Management, the State of Nevada, and Clark County.
2. The Bureau of Land Management will prepare a detailed master plan for the area in cooperation with local governmental agencies and private citizen groups. The following studies will be initiated to provide data for updating and implementing the plan:
 - a. Studies to evaluate existing and potential recreational demand within the proposed Red Rock National Recreation Area. The studies will include data on user preference, participation rates, origin and destination and other factors affecting demands.

- b. Recreational trends in the Las Vegas area should be evaluated.
 - c. Detailed water surveys will be made to determine the availability of water for recreation purposes.
 - d. Feasibility studies to determine proper road, trails, overlooks, camps, picnic and other facility locations.
3. The Bureau will request supplemental monies in order to effectively staff and operate the area.
4. The Bureau's program of recreation facility development shall be accelerated to more adequately meet the recreation demand.
5. Encroachments in the area will be discouraged to the extent possible.
6. County road building programs shall be closely coordinated to secure the best possible routes for recreation purposes. Actual construction shall be supervised to prevent unnecessary damage to the resource.
7. Efforts will be intensified to encourage land exchanges in an effort to acquire the key private inholdings within the proposed National Recreation Area. The Pine Creek and LaMadre Spring parcels are presently under exchange negotiations.
8. An extensive archeological reconnaissance was conducted by Dr. Richard Shutler in the early 1960's for the Nevada State Museum. The resultant paper, "Archeological Survey of the Red Rock Canyon Area," gives detailed information concerning the area. It is felt, however, that additional intensive archeological studies are required to determine the full potential of the area for management and protection purposes. Efforts will be directed to obtain the necessary research.
9. The Bureau will strive to protect archeological sites until a permanent protection system is devised.

10. In 1963 a pamphlet, "Red Rock Area Tour," was drafted in the Las Vegas District Office of the Bureau of Land Management. It was accompanied by a map of the Red Rock Area and was designed to give the local people and visitors to the area an idea of the scenic points surrounding the Red Rock escarpment. It has been a great success and many favorable comments have been received. The brochure was not only informative but solicited public support to curb indiscriminate dumping and vandalism. Distribution of this pamphlet will be continued and others developed which will continue to tell the Red Rocks Spring Mountain story.

11. To date, there have been no actual interpretive signs placed in the Red Rock area, although there is much need for such signs. Bureau of Land Management has a proposed sign program for 1966 designed to point out the most outstanding features of the area.

Road signs with indicated mileages are needed. This need is reflected in the current district sign program. Road signs have been placed along the Loop-Red Springs road and the Loop-Willow Springs road.

Other signs indicating litter cans at Red Springs and on the Scenic Loop Road have done much to reduce littering in the area. The Bureau's 1966 signing program will be executed as planned and intensified in subsequent years.

12. Recreation facility development in the Red Rock area has been slow. The first programmed development began in 1965. In recent months, many of the key roads, such as the Willow Springs-Red Rock Canyon Road, were graded and made accessible to passenger cars. Oiling of these roads is necessary. Along the Red Rock Canyon Road tables were placed in two key sites: Switchback and Lone Pine Springs. The Willow Spring Site, Bureau of Land Management's first real facility construction effort, is presently being developed on a contract basis at a cost of ~~\$18,470.00~~ \$21,500.00. Program plans will continue to emphasize facility development.

13. All efforts shall be made to restore the area to its natural beauty. This involves revegetation of areas disturbed by road building and fires.
14. Anti-littering campaigns will be intensified, volunteer delittering projects shall be encouraged.
15. Access roads into the area will be maintained in their natural state. Efforts shall be made to establish a scenic corridor extending from the proposed area to Las Vegas. This would necessitate burying of unsightly telephone lines, trash removal, and revegetation projects. This project will be carried on in cooperation with the adjacent private land owners, the telephone company, and local governmental agencies.

13. All forest land in the area to be natural beauty. This includes re-vegetation of areas disturbed by logging, building and fire.

14. Anti-littering campaigns will be initiated in volunteer littering projects shall be encouraged.

15. Access roads into the area will be maintained in their natural state. Efforts shall be made to establish a scenic corridor through the proposed area to Las Vegas. This would necessitate burying of unsightly overhead lines, tree removal, and revegetation projects. This project will be carried out in cooperation with the adjacent private owners, the telephone company, and local governmental agencies.

VII. APPENDIX

A. REFERENCES

Minutes from Nevada State Park Advisory Commission Meeting. Jot Travis Union Building, Reno, Nevada, February 25, 1966.

Economic Growth and Public Land Planning in the Las Vegas Valley. Dr. Gerhard N. Rostvold, Professor of Economics, Pomona College, Claremont, California, May 1965.

Outdoor Recreation For America. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, January 31, 1962.

Proposed General Plan for Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada. Eisner-Stewart and Associates Planning Consultants, 1414 Fair Oaks Avenue, South Pasadena, California 91030, March 1, 1966.

Land Use Inventory and Analysis, Las Vegas Valley Portion of Clark County. Eisner-Stewart and Associates Planning Consultants, South Pasadena, California, January 1966.

Recreation in Nevada. State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, July 1, 1965.

Conditions Affecting Hotel and Motel Room Occupancy in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area as of November 29, 1965. Conducted by the Melvin Company, Inc., 310 East Charleston, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1965.

A feasibility Study on Red Rock Canyon Recreation Complex, Clark County, Nevada. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City, Nevada, February 24, 1966.

Archeological Survey of the Red Rock Canyon Area. Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nevada, by Richard Shutler, Jr., and Elizabeth Shutler, 1960.

A Report of the Committee for the Development of A Red Rock Interpretive Center, Las Vegas, Nevada. December 15, 1965

Red Rock Canyon Proposed National Monument. The Nevada Survey, Sierra Club, Toiyabe Chapter, Richard C. Sill, Chairman.

Red Rock Spring Mountain Complex Report. Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, May 28, 1964.

SubCommittee Report, Spring Mountain Planning Unit. Las Vegas District Office, Bureau of Land Management, August 1, 1965.

Community Design Plans, Park Design Plans.
Eisner-Stewart and Associates, Planning Consultants, South Pasadena, California, April 1966.

B. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

This report on "The Proposed Red Rock National Recreation Area," was prepared jointly by the Nevada State Office and Las Vegas District Office of the Bureau of Land Management with technical assistance and guidance provided by the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. ~~The cooperative effort and assistance by the Bureau of Outdoor.~~ The cooperative effort and assistance by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is sincerely appreciated.

Civic groups, including the Provisional of Women Voters of Las Vegas Valley and the Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club contributed reports, publications, and other valuable first-hand knowledge concerning the Red Rock area.

The Clark County land use plan - Proposed General Plan was most valuable in preparing this report. The services of the Department of Park and Recreation for Clark County are appreciated.

The Nevada State Park System's publication "Recreation in Nevada, Part One" and unpublished portions of "Part Two" were used advantageously in the report. Consultation with "Park System" personnel and their guidance is appreciated.

C. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The legal boundary description of the proposed National Recreation Area is as follows:

Beginning in T. 20 S., R. 59 E., at the section corner common to Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, thence south to the $1/4$ corner common to Sections 19 and 20, T. 20 S., R. 59 E.; thence west to the $1/4$ corner common to Section 19, T. 20 S., R. 59 E., and Section 24, T. 20 S., R. 58 E., thence south to the township corner common to T. 20 S., R. 58 E., T. 20 S., R. 59 E., T. 21 S., R. 58 E., and T. 21 S., R. 59 E., thence east $1/4$ mile to the northeast corner of the $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ Section 6; thence south $3/4$ mile to the southwest corner of the $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, Section 6, T. 21 S., R. 59 E., thence east to the northeast corner of the $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ Section 5, T. 21 S., R. 59 E.; thence south to the $1/4$ corner^{Common} to Sections 8 and 17, T. 21 S., R. 59 E.; thence west to section corner common to Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 21 S., R. 59 E.; thence south to section corner common to Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 21 S., R. 59 E.; thence west to the^{Westerly} $1/16$ corner common to Sections 13 and 24, T. 21 S., R. 58 E.; thence south to the^{Westerly} $1/16$ corner common to Sections 24 and 25, T. 21 S., R. 58 E.; thence east to the $1/4$ corner common to Sections 24 and 25, T. 21 S., R. 58 E.; thence south to the

1/4 corner common to Section 36, T. 21 S., R. 58 E.,
and Section 1, T. 22 S., R. 58 E.; thence east to
the township corner common to T. 21 S., R. 58 E.,
T. 21 S., R. 59 E., T. 22 S., R. 58 E., and T. 22
S., R. 59 E.; thence south to township corner common
to T. 22 S., R. 58 E., T. 22 S., R. 59 E., T. 23 S.,
R. 58 E., and T. 23 S., R. 59 E.; thence west to
section corner common to Section 32 and 33, T. 22
S. R. 58 E., and Sections 4 and 5, T. 23 S., R.
58 E.; thence north to the 1/4 corner common to
Sections 20 and 21, T. 22 S., R. 58 E.; thence
west 1/2 mile to the center of Section 20, T. 22
S., R. 58 E., thence north to 1/4 corner common
to Sections 17 and 20, T. 22 S., R. 58 E.; thence
west to section corner common to Sections 13 and
24, T. 22 S., R. 57 E., and Sections 18 and 19,
T. 22 S., R. 58 E.; thence north to township
corner common to T. 21 S., R. 57 E., T. 21 S.,
R. 58 E., T. 22 S., R. 57 E., and T. 22 S., R.
58 E.; thence west to section corner common to
Sections 1 and 2, T. 22 S., R. 57 E., and Sections
35 and 36, T. 21 S., R. 57 E.; thence north to
Section corner common to Sections 13, 14, 23 and
24, T. 20 S., R. 57 E.; thence east to section
corner common to Sections 13 and 24, T. 20 S.,
R. 57 E., and Sections 18 and 19, T. 20 S., R.

58 E.; thence north to section corner common to Sections 12 and 13, T. 20 S., R. 57 E., and Sections 7 and 18, T. 20 S., R. 58 E.; thence east to section corner common to Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 20 S., R. 58 E.; thence north to section corner common to Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 20 S., R. 58 E.; thence east back to point of beginning.

28 E.; thence north to section corner common to
Sections 12 and 13, T. 20 S., R. 27 E., and Sec-
tions 7 and 18, T. 20 S., R. 28 E.; thence east
to section corner common to Sections 7, 8, 17 and
18, T. 20 S., R. 28 E.; thence north to section
corner common to Sections 2, 6, 7, and 8, E. 20
S., R. 28 E.; thence east back to point of begin-
ning.

29. T. 11 S. R. 28 E. section corner common to
Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

D. PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

To provide for the establishment of the Red Rock National Recreation Area in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, in order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Red Rock National Recreation Area in the State of Nevada.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Interior (hereinafter called the "Secretary") shall --

- (1) designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Red Rock National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as a part of, the Bureau of Land Management Spring Mountain Planning Unit, the boundaries of which shall be those shown on the map entitled "A Proposed Red Rock National Recreation Area" dated _____ which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, Bureau of Land Management; and
- (2) Publish notice of the designation in the Federal Register, together with a map showing the boundaries of the recreation area.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary shall acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by gift, exchange, condemnation, transfer from any Federal agency, or otherwise, such lands, waters, or interests therein within the boundaries of the recreation area as he determines to be needed or desirable for the purposes of this Act. For the purposes of Section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897,903), the boundaries of Red Rock Recreation Area, as designated by the Secretary pursuant to Section 2 of this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of that area on January 1, 1965. Lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of Nevada or any political subdivision of that State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of

the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in implementing the purposes of this Act.

(c) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property within the recreation area and convey to the grantor of such property and Federally-owned property in the State of Nevada under his jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. (a) After the Secretary acquires an acreage within the area designated pursuant to paragraph (1) of Section 2 of this Act that is in his opinion efficiently admissible to carry out the purposes of this Act, he shall institute an accelerated program of development of facilities for outdoor recreation. Said facilities shall be so devised to take advantage of the topography and geographical location of the lands in relation to the growing recreation needs of the people of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may cooperate with all Federal and State authorities and agencies that have programs which will hasten completion of the recreation area and render services which will aid him in evaluating and effectuating the establishment of adequate summer and winter outdoor recreation facilities.

Sec. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the recreation area shall be by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Interior regulations, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation with scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgment will promote, or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the recreation area is considered.

Sec. 6. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Red Rock National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons for public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Fish and Game Commission of the State of Nevada.



PROPOSED
RECREATION
SITE

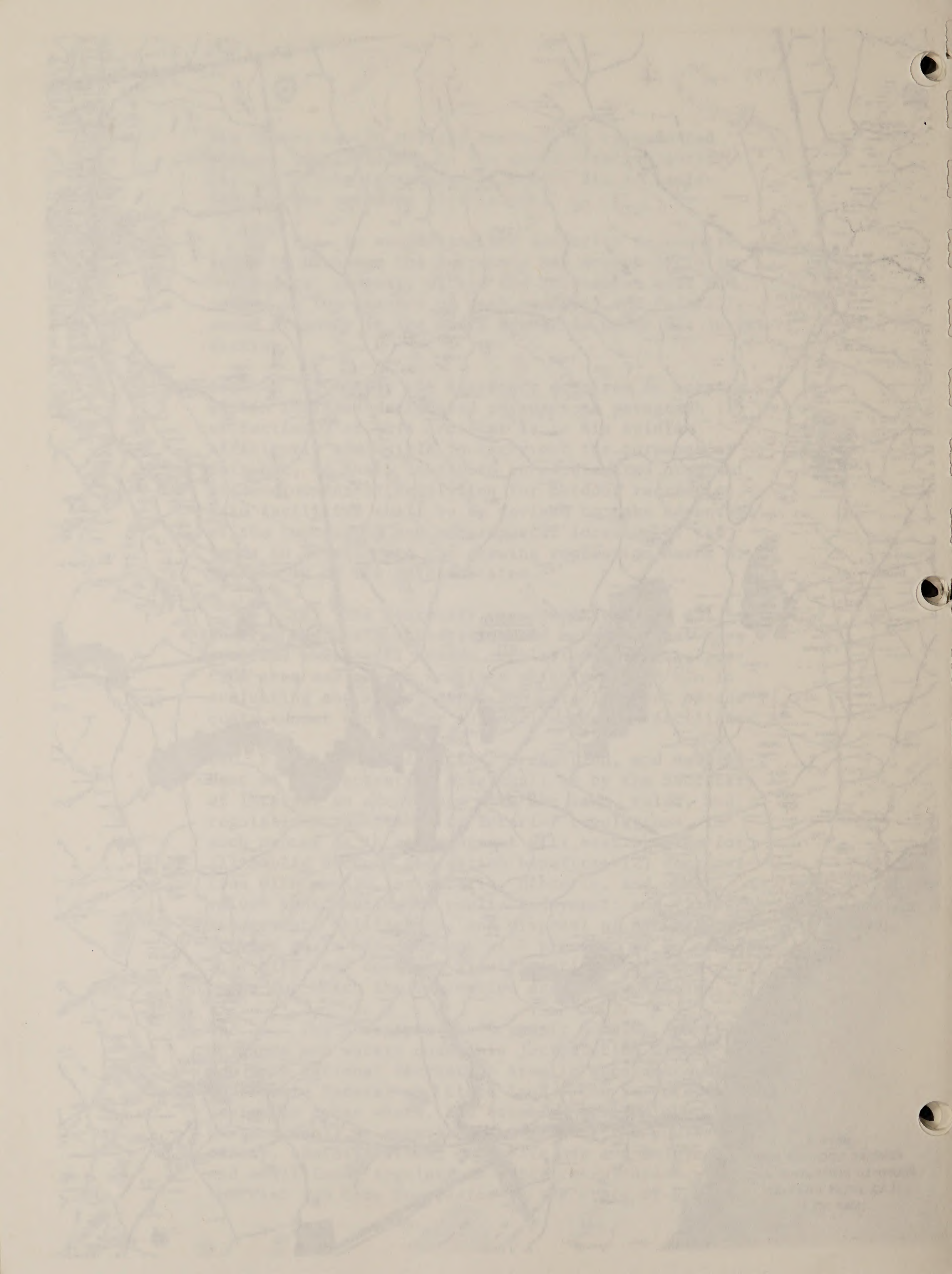
LAS VEGAS

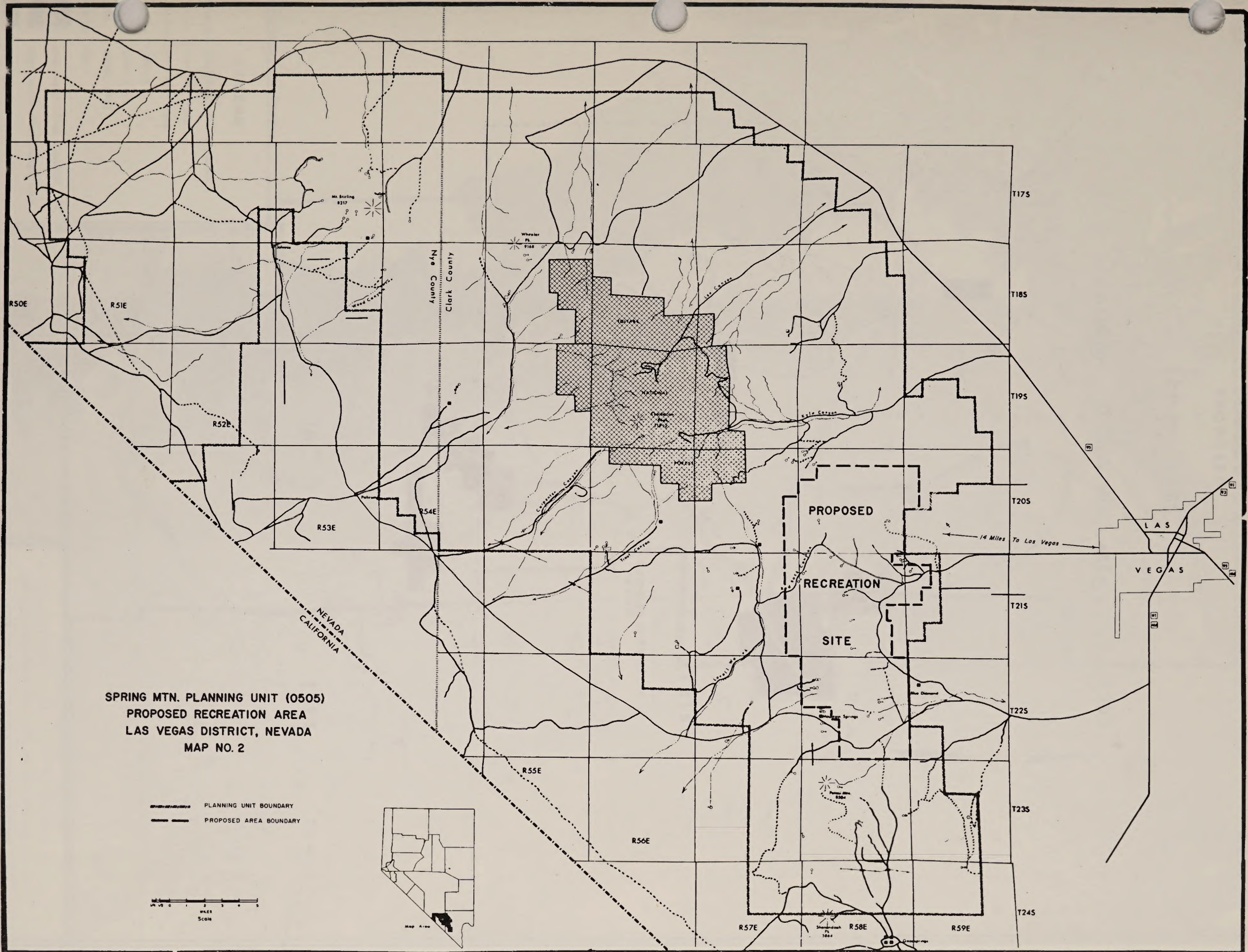
LOS ANGELES

PHOENIX

SAN DIEGO

NEVADA
GENERAL LOCATION MAP
PROPOSED RECREATION AREA
LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
MAP NO. 1

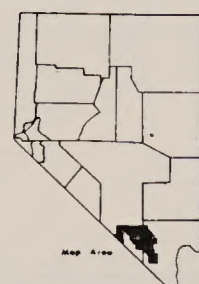


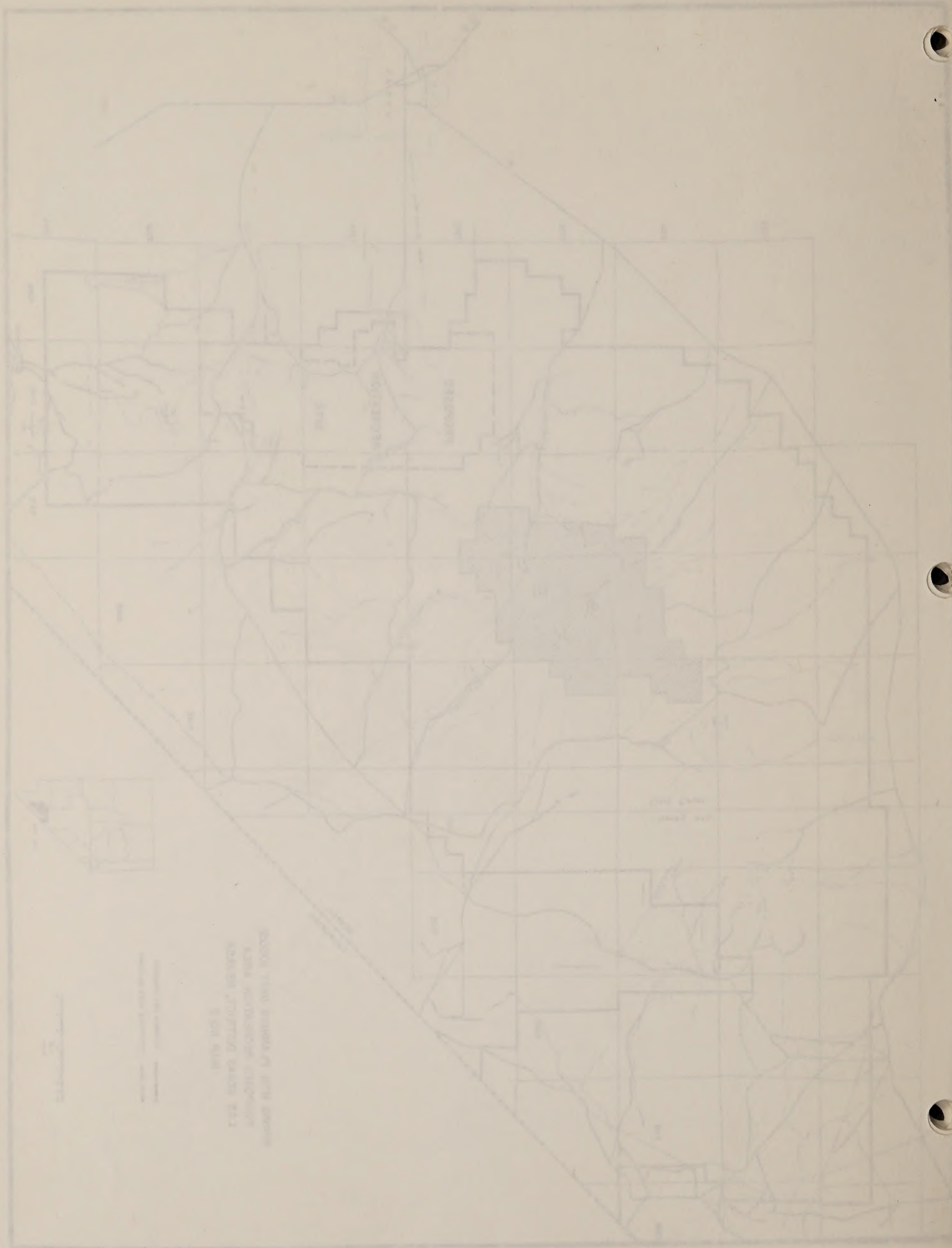


SPRING MTN. PLANNING UNIT (0505)
PROPOSED RECREATION AREA
LAS VEGAS DISTRICT, NEVADA
MAP NO. 2

PLANNING UNIT BOUNDARY
PROPOSED AREA BOUNDARY

Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5
MILES





Legend

- Contour lines
- River
- Shaded area

Scale 1:50,000

North arrow

R 57 E

R 58 E

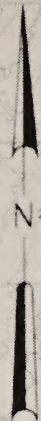
R 59 E

PROPOSED

RED ROCK MOUNTAIN

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

T 20 S



RED ROCK SUMMIT DRIVE

BROWNSTONE RESERVOIR ROAD

DRIVE

T 21 S

PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE CENTER

SCENIC

T 22 S

LEGEND

PROPOSED AREA BOUNDARY

EXISTING ROAD

PROPOSED ROAD

TRAILS

CAMP SITES

PICNIC SITES

PRIVATE LAND

1320 ACRES TO BE ACQUIRED

1240 ACRES OTHER PRIVATE LAND

30 ACRES (FRONTIER GIRL SCOUT'S)

MAP NO. 3

R 58 E

SCALE 1:2500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET

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Bureau of Land Management
Library
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Proposed management of Red
Rock Recreation Area

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